MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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CHANG HSUN'S monarchy has completely collapsed. It lasted exactly one week from the issuance of mandates announcing the reestablishment of the Throne until the abdication. As we expected, Chang Hsun had depended on support from some quarters, which did not materialize. He found himself alone, with only a few thousands of troops and probably with little money, cooped up in Peking, without foreign recognition and without a Government. The prominent Chinese whom Chang Hsun announced as composing the monarchial government, with one or two exceptions, promptly repudiated the appointments. With unusual despatch a force was assembled near the capital to oppose Chang. Actions of minor character occurred at Langfang, a point on the railway between Peking and Tientsin, and later at Fengtai, the railway junction outside the south wall of the Chinese City. In both these engagements Chang Hsun's braves made feeble and ineffective resistance; indeed, foreign observers noticed that many of Chang Hsun's men went over to the republican side, hastily cut off their queues, and merged with the forces. What remained of Chang Hsun's troops retreated through the south gates and concentrated in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven, where they made preparations for resistance while Chang Hsun tried by negotiation to secure an armistice, or to gain absolution for himself and the Manchu house. However, the republican forces advanced and on Thursday attacked various points in Peking, whereupon a majority of Chang's troops surrendered. Chang Hsun himself has sought asylum in the Dutch legation. In the confusion, one thing seems perfectly sure---the restoration of the monarchy was a fiasco.

BUT the resulting situation leaves Chinese politics in even a worse muddle than it was before the coup d'etat. The monarchy is gone---and a good job too---but it requires a political necromancer to figure out what exists in its place, except that it is a Republic in name. By trying to follow a constitutional and legal reasoning, we get the following: The only basis for government in China now is the provisional constitution adopted at Nanking in 1912. Under that constitution, Li Yuan Hung is President, Feng Kuo Chang is Vice President; and there is a Parliament, which recently was dissolved at Peking, and a majority of whose members are now in Shanghai or other places outside the recognized seat of government. Also there is---or was---a Ministry, or Cabinet. The Ministry is nominated by the President, and is supposed to be ratified by the Parliament. There is the framework. Now what, or who, are the Government of China?

ONE thing seems fairly clear---Li Yuan Hung is still President. He has not resigned; and his successor has not been elected. During the

reign of Chang Hsun in the capital, President Li stubbornly refused to resign in favor of the Throne, or to recognize its authority; and he took asylum temporarily without leaving the capital. Therefore he automatically resumes office on the collapse of the monarchy, and the restoration of the Republic. There is hardly any doubt that this will be the view taken by the Powers. It not only is good international law; it is plain common-sense. By the reestablishment of the Republic at Peking, the recognized seat of the Government of China, the so-called provisional government declared by the Vice President at Tientsin automatically became inoperative from being superceded by its legal superior. It no longer has any reason for existence, and is without authority. Thus two points are clear, legally---Li Yuan Hung is President and Feng Kuo Chang is Vice President of China.

WHAT constitutes the other parts of the Government of China is not so plain. Take the Ministry, or Cabinet. Who are its members? At present Tuan Chi Jui claims to be Premier, and is trying to function as such from an office established in Tientsin. But what is Tuan's title to this position? Apparently he has none, except that assumed by himself as a prerogative of his efforts and success in putting down the Chang Hsun revolution. Tuan resigned the office of Premier some time ago; his resignation was accepted and he retired from office. He was out of office when the coup d'etat came; but he immediately became active, and moved with audacity and success. Without any troops under his own command, he succeeded in inducing certain commanders to put their troops at his disposal, and directed them against the monarchists at Peking. Meanwhile Tuan set up a so-called administration at Tientsin, supported by some of the Tuchuns; and he got into communication with the Vice President at Nanking, who seems to have recognized Tuan's ministry and to have been working with it. However, does President Li Yuan Hung recognize Tuan as his Premier? That is a question. On the face of things, Tuan has no legal office; but of course President Li can appoint him Premier, which would give his position regularity.

A SIMILAR confusion exists about the Ministry of Foreign Affeirs. Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who is now in Shanghai, claims to be the regular Minister of Foreign Affairs in President Li's Cabinet; and on the face of things, his claim seems justified. Dr. Wu says that, although he several times offered his resignation, and declined to accept the Premiership, his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs never was accepted, and that when the coup occurred (Dr. Wu was at Shanhaikwan at the time) he was still functioning as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Wu has the seal of this office, and from what one can see is the regular minister. Of course, his place is now at Peking, the seat of the Government, and not at Shanghai, if he wants to carry on the affairs of his office with despatch and efficiency. As to the other ministries, the incumbents who were in office at the time of the coup would seem to be still in office, until they resign, or their successors are appointed and confirmed. This is a situation where some action by the foreign legations at Peking seems needed to clear the atmosphere; a definite statement as to who and what are recognized as the Government of China. Such an announcement ought not to be long delayed.

BEFORE the dust raised by the coup d'etat of Chang Hsun has settled, the old struggle between the military and liberal factions in Chinese politics looms up in the shaping of events. It may be possible for the factions to agree on some points—on the Presidency and Vice-Presidency for instance; but there will be a warm argument about other points. Tuan Chi Jui's moves indicate a purpose to try to resume office as Premier, and it may be that he is strong enough in the North (and with the support of Vice-President Feng) to induce President Li to reappoint him. Already Tuan has shown his opposition to the retention of Dr. Wu Ting Fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs, by contending that Dr. Wu has no right to officiate. This attitude is certain to anger and alienate the Liberals, for Dr. Wu is recognized as a stalwart Liberal and Republican, and his recent action in refusing, when so requested by the President, to countersign the mandate dissolving Parliament, has greatly strengthened his following in the South. If it is the purpose of Tuan, in case he is reappointed Premier, to eliminate all the Liberals from the Cabinet, then we can see trouble ahead, compared to which the little monarchial bubble was trivial.

CHANG HSUN, in his defeat, excuses himself by declaring that he had been promised support by a number of leading Chinese, who urged him to take the course he did; and he names the Vice President and Tuan Chi Jui as two men who, as he claims, "double-crossed" him. It is said that Chang has letters proving his accusations. On the other hand, Feng Kuo Chang, and Tuan Chi Jui claim that, although they may have fooled Chang, they had in mind only to eliminate him permanently from Chinese politics, and to make the Republic more secure, and that they never had any intention of supporting the monarchy. Well, either theory would be perfectly consistent with the way politics are often played in China---and sometimes in other countries too. This is plain however: no matter what Tang and Feng may have induced Chang to believe about their attitude toward a restoration of the monarchy,

their acts displayed a purpose to down him as soon as he had put his coup into execution. By them taking a different course, Chang's coup might have split the nation into two parts. As it was, they immediately sided against Chang, which made his position hopeless from the start. It is evident that Chang was duped. The motives of the men who duped him can only be conjectured at this time.

SEVERAL theories are advanced as to what course should be taken now to smooth things over and stabilize the Government. Mr. Putnam-Weale, writing in the Peking Gazette (which we reprint elsewhere in this issue) advances some suggestions, which seem sound in principle, although whether all of them are practicable now is doubtful. A rational course would be as follows: First, reestablish the Government with Li Yuan Hung as President, Feng Kou Chang as Vice President, and with the Cabinet that was in existence before the coup d'etat. Reassemble Parliament. Proceed with the reorganization of the Cabinet on the line of balancing the power between the factions. Eliminate from office men who notoriously disbelieve in the Republic and sympathize with a restoration of the monarchy. Require a strict oath of allegiance to the Republic. Then go along with the government as well as can be. Call a convention to enact a constitution. Go on this way until the next time for a regular election for the Presidency and Parliament; then hold the elections, and abide by the result. If something like this cannot be done in China, then Chinese have not the faculty, at present, to operate a republican from of Government; a condition which the world, in these dangerous times of flux, cannot ignore without running the risk of another serious addition to the disturbing elements that are eating away at the foundations of civilization.

IF Chang Hsun was instigated by foreign influence, nothing that has appeared so far gives any definite clue to that influence, or how it was applied. Japan does not appear to be involved. In case Japan (following a thesis that imbued the Japanese Government in its dealings with China up to a few months ago) had fomented this coup, with the object of splitting China into two parts---a monarchy under Japan's aegis in the North and a Republic in the South---she hardly would have selected Chang Hsun as the instrument. Chang is notoriously anti-Japanese, since his little trouble at Nanking; and a monarchy dominated by him would have been strongly hostile to the extension of Japanese influence. Japan might figure, however, that if a split could be brought about, who controlled the monarchy for the moment was of slight importance. This is speculation, for there is nothing in these events so far to show Japan's hand. By a process of elimination, there is only one other important foreign nation that could be presumed to have an interest in such a political overturn---Germany; and the North-China Daily News advances arguments to show that German intrigue and funds were behind the Chang coup, the purpose being to cause dissension and civil war in China regardless of other consequences. A good deal of German money has been spent in influencing Chinese politics in the last few years, there is no doubt of this; but at present the German finger in this mess appears rather vaguely. An interesting point of the Daily News' article was its association of some Koumingtang leaders with the alleged German intrigue, by inference and implication.

MR. ZUMOTO, in his magazine Herald of Asia, devotes considerable space to reviewing two articles recently published in Shin Nippon concerning relations between Russia and the United States---one by Mr. Kagenki Oba of the Asahi newspaper, and one by Mr. Tosuke Oyama, M. P. I find these very interesting quotations: "Be that as it may, the recent rapprochement between Russia and the United States has deep and strong foundations. Some regard the American advance of 100 million dollars as proof of her belief in Russia's firm determination never to conclude a separate peace, but the writer is inclined to believe that it is merely another instance of her efforts to lead and support the young republic. Another instance, not less significant, is the despatch of the railway commission and the Root diplomatic mission. Russia will depend on America for experienced guidance and support, while the latter will spare no trouble to help Russia overcome her difficulties. After the war, America may take the place of Germany, which, before the outbreak of the world conflict, dominated the commerce and industries of Russia. This trend of the international situation must be manifest to all careful observers, asserts Mr. Oba, who urges the Japanese people to consider proper measures in the light of these facts to deal with the new Russia." And: " Mr. Oyama, M. P., is of the opinion that President Wilson's new ideals of liberty form the underlying principle of the United States' world policy. When the President declared war upon Germany, he manifestly emphasized this ideal, which is approved by the intellectual class. Opinions are divergent, indeed, among the members of the House of Representatives regarding the reasons and the necessity for American participation in the European war; but nearly all have been prompted by the desire to further the cause of political liberty and humanity to vote for the war measures. This is the reason why the present struggle is called in America a war for liberty, and why American sympathy has been entirely with free Russia since the revolution. Actuated by the same spirit, the American statesmen are well disposed toward China and highly desirous that her international status be elevated

by maintaining her republican form of government. This accounts for American advice to China to follow her lead and sever diplomatic relations with Germany. We should not fail to note, says Mr. Oyama, that commercialism is not synonymous with Americanism, the keynote of which is spiritual strength. America has plunged into the world war in the cause of liberty, leading the young Republic of China, and supporting Russia; her foreign policy, based on this principle, seems to aim at a union between Russia, China and herself.'

WHILE these Japanese writers are merely theorizing, nevertheless their reflections and views are very interesting, and display an effort in Japan to detect and grasp the significance of recent events. And without doubt they have to some extent got at the core of American foreign policy as it is now developing, in its application to the Far East. Americans hail a new and republican Russia; only the revolution was needed completely to restore the old warm feeling between these nations, which held without a strain for more than a century, until the Russo-Japanese war, when Russians resented the rather pronounced sympathy of Americans for Japan. It hardly can be doubted that but for the influence of the United States, the effort to detach Russia as a belligerent might have succeeded. When the upset at Petrograd came, there was a strong dissatisfaction and resentment among the liberal elements in Russia against some tendencies of the war aims of the Allies, which they discovered on taking over the Government. Although the French and British governments made all feasible efforts to mollify that feeling and to readjust their attitudes to this development, their diplomatic influence at Petrograd was temporarily weakened. At this juncture the American mission was hastily formed and hurried to Petrograd. Its composition gives something of a clue to what it was expected to accomplish. Mr Root, as its head, gives it the dignity of a great intellectuality and the prestige of proven statecraft; Mr. Crane has great personal and commercial associations in Russia; the same is true of Mr. McCormick; Mr. Russell and Mr. Duncan are representatives of socialism and labor; Mr. Bertron of capital. From its personnel, the mission had more than political purpose. Apparently its purposes were: first, to hearten the new Russian government, by assuring it of the intention of the United States to see the war through, and of the sympathy of America with the aspirations of a democratic Russia; second, to investigate the internal situation of Russia to learn how American assistance can be applied; third, to bring about an understanding with the Russian liberals about the mutual war aims of Russia and the United States. Evidently the first, and most urgent, of these purposes was accomplished in some measure. Of the second and third purposes, little has been published so far. Japanese and American press telegrams have stated that a plan is afoot for Americans to take over all mines and manufacturing enterprises in Russia that formerly were financed and managed by Germans; and that Americans are to undertake the reorganization of Russian railways. It is probable that these projects are still nebulous. But that foundations are being laid for a great extension of Russo-American mutual relations cannot be doubted—foundations that lie more securely now than when Russia was governed by an autocracy fundamentally distasteful to the political ideals of Americans and of the Russian people.

REUTER'S news to the effect that a closer cooperation between Great Britain and the United States is being effected about shipping matters gives a touch to a very interesting phase of the war, which will have some important developments before many months. This topic is getting a good deal of consideration in America. In the last number of The New Republic to reach China, I find: "The new American tonnage may for a time find adequate employment in the North Atlantic. Sooner or later, however, it will distribute itself over the main trading routes of the world. Some of it will find its way into the Pacific, to break the monopoly that Japanese shipping has recently enjoyed. The Japanese are quite awake to this danger to their commercial interest. They would like to operate their own shipyards to their full capacity of 400,000 or 500,000 tons a year, in order to fill any void in Pacific shipping, but they lack material. Hence the suggestion of the Japanese Minister of Communications that the United States supply materials so that Japan might cooperate with the Entente in making good the submarine losses. If we can produce shipbuilding materials beyond the requirements of our own shipyards, there may be good reason for supplying Japan, provided that Japan will in return

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OF THE FAR EAST

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THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

pool issues with us and our Allies in the disposition of her existing tonnage. We certainly ought not to place an added strain upon our steel industry to provide Japan with shipbuilding materials without a substantial quid pro quo in the form of immediate service to the Allied cause." Yes, this is only one of many methods by which pressure can be put on Japan to induce a better fulfillment of certain of her international obligations, and especially a moderation of her policy toward China. There is not a phase of international economics that has not been affected by the change of America from a neutral to a belligerent, and to no nations are the meanings of this change more deeply important than to Japan and China. It is encouraging to notice, as I do distinctly, that an appreciation of this shift of conditions is beginning to show in the foreign policy of the Japanese Government. If the meaning of events was better understood by Chinese, progress toward a solution of some of China's difficulties would be measurably accelerated.

OVER a period of many years I have read the comments of Mr. Robert Young, editor of the Japan Chronicle, about Eastern affairs with much interest and profit, and I wish there were more writers of his calibre on the British press in this part part of the world. In a recent issue of the Japan Chronicle I find this: "Mr. Millard in his *Review* (published at Shanghai) takes up a somewhat inconsistent attitude on the subject of what is called pacifism. In dealing with America's relations with China and Japan, Mr. Millard refers to the *New York Evening Post* as 'a leading pacifist organ,' and adds: 'There are few spectacles more pitiable than extreme pacifists in a panic.' This has reference to conditions in the Far East. On the next page Mr. Millard says: 'Little by little, efforts of the belligerent Governments to obscure the fact that conditions are moving towards peace are giving way to open discussion of peace possibilities. This is a good thing; for how the world is to obtain peace unless it seriously thinks about how to get it, I cannot see.' Then it seems that so far as this war is concerned Mr. Millard is a pacifist. He desires peace even before the objects of America and the other Allies are attained. Are we then to describe him as a pacifist in panic?" Of course any of us may unconsciously develop inconsistencies in the discussion of questions; but I do not think I did that in this instance. First, let us distinguish terms. What is meant by peace, and what by "pacifists." "Pacifists," at least in America, has come to designate a cult which so abhors war that it regards all armaments and training for war as calculated to and likely to bring war, and which urges complete disarmament as the only means to secure general peace. The "pacifists" in America bitterly opposed the entrance of America into this war up to the last moment; sent delegations to Washington to protest to the President and Congress, got up peace meetings to urge a continuation of neutrality; were vociferous in charging that America was being brought into the war in the interests of munitions and arms makers and international money lenders. Prior to the imminence of the entrance of the United States, the American pacifists opposed the Plattsburg training camps; they sent delegations to Albany, New York, to protest against the Bill to establish patriotic military training in the public schools of that State; they fought every effort toward "preparation" of the nation for the great emergency which all normal persons could see coming. The New York Evening Post is a leading organ of that kind of pacifists—or it has been—it may have changed its tone lately. Yet, in the case of Japan, the Post and many other pacifists in America, never have been able to see (or have ignored) the presence and the possible meaning of militarism in Japan.

NOW about peace. I take it that all sensible and intelligent people prefer peace to war; and that they want peace to replace this war as soon as may be—provided the peace, when it comes, represents something of substantial equity and justice, and gives a basis for continuing peace hereafter. Perhaps Mr. Young has stood before Grant's tomb in New York, and read the words that were (at Grant's own request) placed conspicuously on its front—"Let Us Have Peace." Thus a great soldier, who also was President, chose those words of his many utterances to have perpetuated on his tomb. He uttered them at a time when the civil war was dragging out to its end, and when many in the North were urging a further conquest and humiliation of the beaten South. Grant realized that armies were not created for the sake of making war, but to secure peace; and that the creation of peace cannot rest with armies, but must be decided by civil officers of governments. In that sense, all right-minded men should want peace now, or as soon as it can be had. But where we differ from the "pacifists" is how to get a proper peace. The pacifists would have employed only moral suasion. We would prepare to fight to obtain a just peace, and back moral suasion with force if necessary. In applying this doctrine to the present war situation, in so far as America is concerned, we would go right on at top speed and energy with military preparations, just as if we fully expected to fight for three years more; but at the same time we would have American diplomacy searching out under the surface of things to learn if peace cannot be obtained without going to those lengths. If we would relax our preparations, then our enemies might take that as weakness of purpose, and take heart accordingly to continue in an unyielding attitude. That is the inherent weakness of the "pacifist" position, and wherein it

differs fundamentally from the position of lovers of peace who recognize the true relation between international order and international police power.

HERE is an editorial opinion from the most widely circulated publication in the world (The Saturday Evening Post) that applies to the foregoing point: "Kitchener's three years are nearly up, and the road to peace never looked longer than it looks at this moment. There is not a thing in sight upon which a candid person can hang a rational expectation of an end of hostilities. Since the United States declared war Germany's position appears to have improved, because for many months the disorganization of Russia will probably offset any effort of ours. Germany is not starving. There is no sign of any material weakening of her military power. Nor, on the other hand, is the U-boat campaign winning; and, remembering Verdun, it seems certain the Allies can hold the Western front against Hindenburg. There is nothing in sight upon which to hang rational expectation of an early decision. A belligerent can be certain of only one thing---namely, of its own mind. The war will be won by the side that is most determined to win it. Germany is anxious for peace---on terms, so far as known, that would leave it preponderant in Europe, with the Prussian military caste in the saddle and crowing; terms that would breed war. The United States and the Allies can know that they will not consent to peace except upon terms that will give a fair guaranty of the world from aggressive militarism. They can pledge those who die in this war that, in so far as human foresight can prevent, it shall not happen again. That is the only certainty---an unalterable determination to get a lasting peace. That determination will win."

WE cannot see quite eye to eye with the Saturday Evening Post in its argument. Some things we substantially agree with —those relating to the present general military situation (which has been modified, however, since this quoted article was written by a resumption of Russian military activity). But we think we can detect indications of a political disintegration within the Central Alliance. The news of the last few days shows that the German socialists are dissatisfied with the course and policy of the Government---and that they have ventured to express this discontent openly in the Reischtag; and also that the German Chancellor was forced, or thought it expedient, to reply to the criticisms. I believe that the seed of the Russian revolution is springing up in Germany and Austria, and that in a comparatively short time it will produce a crop. If the state of mind in the Central nations that has created and so far has sustained the national spirit for war is hereafter continued to its end, then only a military decision is possible ---and a military decision of the war is a long way off, as the Saturday Evening Post remarks. But it is reasonable to entertain a hope that, when a perception of some meanings of political changes that have taken place penetrates into middle Europe, there will be a revulsion of feeling and opinion there which will bring peace measurably nearer by inducing a change of attitude and policy of the Central governments.

MUCH importance therefore is attached to the forthcoming conferences of the Allied governments to formulate conditions for peace, referred to by Reuter in the news from Petrograd. The revolution in Russia and the entrance of America made it necessary to revise and to restate the war aims and purposes of the Allies— this has been evident for some time past. The United States declined to commit itself to a joint peace until that is done; and the new Russian government has repudiated certain (unpublished) terms subscribed to by the former Government, and has openly expressed dissent with acts and aims of its allies in some quarters. The reasons for this attitude are obvious: conditions designed to satisfy a Russia whose ambitions were measured in terms of new territory and dominions have no appeal to a Russia under the influence of socialist and humanitarian doctrines; therefore, such objects represent nothing which present-day Russia cares about fighting for. They certainly represent nothing which America cares about fighting for, if we rightly comprehend the spirit in which Americans view the war. Moreover, the elimination of a lot of such considerations, by them being voluntarily relinquished by Russia, should greatly relieve the whole situation by freeing France, Great Britain and other nations in Europe from embarrassing obligations. It ought greatly to simplify the Balkan problem too. These conferences, therefore, should assemble in a new and better atmosphere, and ought not to have much difficulty in agreeing about the main issues and objects, from the Allied side, for prosecuting the war until a satisfactory peace is attained.

QUITE a puzzling development of the war is the use and value of aircraft. It is evident that all the belligerent governments believe in the necessity and importance of this new arm. The United States is preparing to build, so it is announced, over twenty thousand airships of sorts. In the recent fighting in France, the British attach much value to the use of the Allies' aircraft in locating the German positions, and, by keeping the air tolerably clear of German fliers, thereby blinding the enemy as to movements of the Allies' troops and the probable points of attack. In the field of security and information, the airship undoubtedly has become indispensible; that is, as long as the enemy also is supplied with them. But as fighting machines, one still

as doubts of their effectiveness. Of course there is something tremendously spectacular in these air combats, which holds the imagination. We feel a thrill in reading about the recent raid of German airplanes over London, and about the combats between hostile planes high in the air over the trenches, and the various other activities of the military and naval airmen. But when we come to analize the military results, we find ourselves rather nonplussed to discover what they are, that justifies so high an estimation of their military value. Take the German raids in England, for instance. Who will say, looking backward, that any sound and permanent military value to the Germans has resulted from them? A few hundreds of people, mostly non-combatants, have been killed and injured, and some damage has been done to property---all of no consequence whatever in tilting the military balance of the war. It must be most inspiring to witness a battle in the air, between single planes, or air fleets; but what are the results in terms of military accomplishment? A few dead soldiers, a few broken pieces of machinery. Two soldiers can kill each other on the earth in a very unspectacular manner, and at comparatively little cost as to equipment and armament; but for two men to kill each other, or one to kill another, in an air fight, costs many thousands of dollars in equipment and training. The military result seems about the same in both cases. I am speaking now of the results of air fighting, not of air scouting. Means to get better military results from air fighting, which will be in some degree commensurate with the costs of it, may be devised; but so far such results do not appear. Results which were anticipated early in this war, and which did occur to some extent, of surprise and terror, have by now become discounted, and no longer have any appreciable effects. About the only positive opinion we have formed about air warfare so far, is that the peace terms should prohibit the inhuman phases of it hereafter.

THE outstanding military development of the week is the Russian offensive in the Pinsk region, which continues to make headway against the Germans and Austrians. It is reported that some bodies of Austrian troops are surrendering almost intact, an indication that some classes in Austria are getting out of sympathy with a war directed according to political aims of the Prussian military caste. It further is believed, according to reports trickling through Holland, that this pressure on Austria has to some extent caused the recent criticisms of the German Government by the socialist and liberal groups in the Reichstag. In any event, the Russian military revival is most encouraging to the Allies, and it promises soon to put a different complexion on many matters. It carries an assurance that the danger of Russia dropping out as a belligerent has for the time passed, and it restores the political solidarity of the Entente combination. It remains for the forthcoming conference to re-weld the alliance, or association, on a new basis, so that it will hold together solidly until a satisfactory peace is obtained. With all the nations now in the Allied group acting with a common and publicly known purpose, in harmony with liberal political thought, the way will be clear to wring, by united military action, conditions from a slowly disintegrating German militarism that will assure a permanent peace.

T. F. M.

The Political Issues of the Chinese Crisis

BY C. T. WANG

Vice-Speaker of the China Senate

THE kaleisdoscopic changes that have been taking place in China during the last three months, especially in Peking, the vortex of political turmoils and the seat of plots and coup d'etats, are most bewildering to the general public. The situation changes so fast as to baffle us to know exactly what are the issues involved in this crisis. Apparently, we may mention three—(1) conflict between the President and the Premier; (2) that between the National Assembly and the Military Governors: and (3) that between Republicans and Monarchists. They are however, it is to be noted, more apparent than real.

It has been an open secret that the President and the Premier have never been working harmoniously together. Even as early as the days following the death of Yuan Shih Kai they differed on fundamental questions. The President, until the issue of the recent mandate illegally dissolving the National Assembly, had always stood on legal and constitutional ground. He maintained that to uphold the Republic it is necessary and vital first to uphold and respect the supreme law of the land, namely, the provisional Constitution promulgated in Nanking in 1912 on the founding of the Republic. Yuan Shih Kai in carefully preparing the way for the establishment of a new dynasty under him, had taken pains to modify this Constitution to suit his own taste and purpose. One of these changes involved the succession question. He did it because he did not want Vice-President Li Yuan Hung to succeed him as President of the Republic in case he should die before his ambitious scheme of founding a new dynasty should be brought to pass. On his death last year, therefore, the question arose as to whether Vice-President Li should only act as President pending a new election in accordance with the provision of the so-called Yuan Shih-kai constitution, or should he succeed the President and serve till the latter's term is over in accordance

with the provision of the original Constitution? The country stood solidly for the original Constitution and with it for the re-convening of the original National Assembly illegally dissolved by Yuan and for the Draft Constitution as presented by the Constitutional Drafting Committee to the Constitutional Conference in 1913. General Tuan, who was then appointed Premier pending the approval of the National Assembly, thought differently and for nearly a whole month stood out against the President and the whole nation. He did not yield until the whole navy came out openly for it. Ever since there have been repeated conflicts between the President and the Premier. Some of these are more or less known to the public but most of them are unknown. The most notable cases generally known are the ousting of those members of the cabinet by the Premier whom the President particularly desired to see retained on it.

In this struggle the President was backed up by the National Assembly while the Premier had for his support a number of military governors of the so-called Peiyang party. While the momentous question of war against Germany was before the Assembly, the Premier in his capacity as Minister of War, called the military governors of the country for a conference, ostensibly for purely military matters. The military governors of Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Kirin, Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, and Fukien were present in person while the majority of the remaining provinces were represented by delegates. The most conspicuous person in this gathering, however, was Ni Tzu ch'ung who was not a military governor at all. This aroused a good deal of suspicion from the general public. It was divined that the conference had some other motive. No sooner were they assembled than it was made clear that their real motive was otherwise. They came that the National Assembly might be coerced to do the bidding of the Premier! At a series of dinners given in their honor they strongly urged the Assembly to pass the war measure. That they, being military officers, should meddle with politics was naturally resented by the members of the Assembly, who as lawful representatives of the people are entrusted to deal with such questions as they see fit. It should be recalled here that the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was approved by both Houses with a large majority. An equally large majority would have voted for war against Germany, had there been no interference from these military governors. Quite a number of the members—a number large enough to materially affect the vote—who would have voted for the measure, now absolutely refused to do so under duress. The idea of an assembly acting at the bidding of the military elements of the country is diametrically contrary to constitutional principles. On this ground the members stood firm in spite of all kinds of threats or inducements, which finally culminated in that puerile spectacle of a huge mob, composed of banner-bearers in wedding and funeral processions and other persons equally ignorant and disrespectable with companies of soldiers in civilian garb sandwiched between them, before the House of Representatives, trying to cajole the members to pass the war measure. About a dozen of the members were either actually rough-handled or openly insulted. As a protest against such unlawful and disgraceful acts, what were left of the fast dwindling cabinet sent in their resignations to the President. This made the dismissal of the Premier a necessity, as the latter was forced into an impossible situation with only one member in the cabinet and yet declining to tender his resignation.

Thus far the conflicts did not involve the National Assembly and the military governors in the open, but the failure of the disgraceful demonstration before the House made the governors feel that they had lost "face"! They had, therefore, to ask for the dissolution of the Assembly. Accordingly a petition was presented by them to the Chief Executive demanding the dissolution, not on the ground—mind you—that the Assembly had failed in its duty to refuse to discuss the war measure while they were meddling with it but on the ground that certain provisions in the Permanent Constitution—the word permanent is used in a relative sense—were faulty. The President, as to be expected, shelved the petition, as he well knew that he had no power to dissolve the Assembly, that he could not interfere with the making of the Constitution, and that the points raised as being faulty were not yet passed at the second reading and therefore fully open to amendments. Thereupon these military governors, led by Ni Tzu-Ch'ung, declared themselves "independent" and literally clubbed the President to do the unconstitutional act by a clever ruse. They first put the President in a very close quarter by ostensibly moving their forces around Peking, and then by a roundabout way suggested to the President that by inviting ChangHsun to Peking as "mediator" the political crisis which they themselves had created could be averted. Both the President and Chang Hsun walked into the trap! In them the crafty military governors found easy victims! The President is well-known for his clemency, and his solicitous desire to keep Peking from trouble was an easy mark. The legal and constitutional ground he had stood on so long was now knocked out under his feet by his yielding to Chang Hsun's demand of the dissolution of the Assembly as the first requisite towards settlement of the political crisis. On the other hand Chang Hsun was just as easy a mark. His ignorance, his vainglory, his doggedness, and above all, his long cherished scheme of restoring the Manchu regime, fully qualified him to be the ideal scapegoat in order to pull the military governors from a difficult and perilous

situation. Upon his hairy head are now placed the sins of these subtle militarists and in all probability he will be suffered to escape into the wilderness!

This clever manoeuvre might lead many a person who does not take the pains to look beneath the surface of current affairs, to believe that the issue is now all made clear; *i.e.* it is a straight fight between the Republicans and Monarchists. Is it? Not at all. You may take it as an axiom that those who cry the loudest are the least true to what they claim to be. The genuine Republicans are those who prove what they are by their deeds—not by profession, proclamations and circular telegrams after sitting on the fence long enough to sense the sentiment of the public. Woe to the militarists and hypocrites! would probably be the judgment which Jesus would pass upon the present generation.

The above-mentioned issues—between the President and the Premier, between the Assembly and the military governors, or between the Republicans and Monarchists,—let me repeat, are more apparent than real. What then are the real issues? The real issues are: Shall there be a goverment by law or by force? Shall the will of the people as expressed through the Assembly prevail or that of a privileged few? Shall the military forces of the nation be used to uphold the country or to uphold certain individual generals? Upon these issues the country and the free and democratic nations of the West should be called upon to pass their judgment. The true Republicans shall continue to make these as their war-cry as they have hitherto done. The events of the past five years will show where they stand on these three points and where the false Republicans stand.

Within three months after the inauguration of the Republican regime the Provisional Constitution was formally promulgated which, besides defining the rights of the people, the duties and powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the government, provides also for the early convocation of a National Assembly by popular election according to law. This Assembly, sitting in the capacity of a Constitutional Conference, should also draft, discuss and promulgate the Permanent Constitution. The leaders of the Republican movement fully realised the importance of giving adequate legal protection to this National Assembly from being either interfered with or crushed by the Chief Executive or other administrative officials, by withholding from the President the power to dissolve it. This Assembly was duly elected and met on April 8th, 1913, with the Nationalist party which was the party that brought about the Republic, in the majority. Had Yuan been true to his word he would have received full support from this party. They had cheerfully relinquished the reins of government and placed same in his hands in the belief that he would keep his promise to faithfully carry out the program of a Republican government. They willingly disbanded their soldiers, such as could be spared. In these acts the Nationalists were true to their convictions and to their word. But Yuan Shih-kai worked just on the contrary. He wanted a government that had for its support not the people but the armies which he had trained. He deliberately browbeat the majority of the Assembly. He used the military forces in the country not for the strengthening of the nation but for his selfish personal ambition of placing himself on the throne. For three years he defied the true Republicans. His prestige, his masterly marshalling of the military forces, his control over finance, his strong and striking personality, and above all, his dexterity in lying and falsehood, withstood all efforts to oust him. He practically reduced the Republic into anything but its bare name. Even that they wanted to obliterate but that was too much for the people to stand and brought about his deserved ruin and failure.

On the elimination of Yuan and the revival of the Republic last year it was hoped that the military machine so powerfully used by Yuan would have learned a lesson and would take to heart that in a true Republic it is law and not force that prevails, that the will of the people through the expression of their legally elected representatives that rules, and that the fighting forces of the country are arms which are to give it due protection. From General Tuan Chi Jui, as the new leader of the military machine, much was expected. His gallant stand against the imperial designs of his former chief and life-long friend, naturally elicited much approbation and admiration from the people irrespective of party lines. This could be gauged by the practically unanimous vote he received in both Houses when his appointment as Premier and Minister of War was submitted to them for approval. But no sooner was he placed in positions of trust and power than he manifested the same tendencies as Yuan did—the same disregard of the popular wish, the same play of the minority against the majority in the Assembly, and the same use of the military machine for his personal ends. Only he was not a-tenth as clever as Yuan and showed much inferiority in statesmanship. We wish however to do him honor where honor is due. As a man we have always maintained that he is a man of good character and strong convictions. As a soldier we also admire his cool courage, dogged determination and wise administration of military schools. But as a statesman we must state that he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. His training and mental make-up do not fit him at all to understand and interpret the spirit of the twentieth century.

"The Empire of a Week" is now a fact in history. The Republic of China still exists. But does she exist in name or in deed? That is

the question of the hour. In our opinion she is never a Republic in deed until she has a government which is based on law, in accordance with the will of the people as expressed through their representatives, and with all the people, including the military elements as well, jealously devoted to the sacred cause of patriotism and the welfare of the country. At the present moment she is certainly far from being a real Republic. The forces of the old school—the school who believe in divine rights of kings, in special privileges of a certain class or classes, in advancing personal ends at the expense of the country, and such like doctrines—are yet strongly intrenched in their positions and it may take years before they are swept off by the oncoming tide of progress, of democracy, of freedom, of equal opportunity for all, and of a common brotherhood of the people. There is no occasion for discouragement or depresion. With the strongly ingrained love for democracy and the firm belief in the necessity of subordinating military authority under the civil, in the character of our people, we do not hesitate for a minute to affirm that in China, just as it is in free and democratic nations of the world, constitutionalism shall prevail over militarism. We, like the Entente Allies, have *time* on our side. We shall have to make the same sacrifices for the final victory of constitutionalism and democracy as they are making in their titanic struggle on the battlefield of Europe. Let us resolve that we will.

Week's News Summary.

THE WAR

July 4. German submarine bombards Ponta Delgada, Portugal, the port of Madeira.

July 5. German Minister of War in the Reichstag asserts that the French are exhausted.——Germans made surprise attack on Chemin des Dames along a front of 17 kilometres; they are temporarily successful, but are repulsed; the German communique claims 700 prisoners captured.

July 6. Eighty-four French machines raid various places in Western Germany including the Krupp works at Essen.——About a score of German airplanes in a ten-minute raid on London kill 28 men, 6 women and 3 children, and injure 74 men, 30 women and 37 children. The German planes were big Gotha twin-engine machines and flew at a rate of seventy miles an hour at a height of 15,000 feet. The British press almost unanimously demands a stronger air policy.——German account of raid states that bombs were freely dropped on the Thames Docks, harbor works and warehouses.

July 7. Violent fighting begins at Pinsk on the Russian front. German communique claims that all Russian attacks between Koniuchy and Lavrykovce broke down with heavy losses.

July 8. British carry out a raid south-eastward of Hargicourt, taking 35 prisoners.

July 9. French repulse a strong attack at Pantheon and make successful counter attack against trenches occupied the previous day by the enemy between Les Beauvettes and Chevrigny.

July 10. Russians capture Halice and take 2,000 prisoners.——Germans succeed temporarily in breaking Allied line near Nieuport and drive the Allied troops across the Yser, but are able to hold their gains only a few hours.——It is understood that the first American Army in Europe will number 690,000.

June 11. Weekly report of British Admiralty shows 14 boats over 1600 tons and 3 under 1600 tons sunk.

CHINA

July 5. Trains out of Peking packed to overflowing with Chinese fleeing to Tientsin.——Special train with foreign detachment stopped at Langfang by Republican General, requesting them to turn back, as Chang Hsun's troops had torn up the tracks a mile further on.

July 6. Railway between Peking and Tientsin repaired. ——Liang Tun Yen calls at the Legations and intimates that Chang Hsun is ready to negotiate a settlement.——At Lunghua, the following resolutions are passed by a meeting of representative Chinese: Not to recruit any soldiers in Shanghai; the local authorities are not to ask the Chamber of Commerce for financial support for military expenses; not to allow any people to establish any new official organization in Shanghai.

July 7. American, Japanese and British troops arrive at Peking, after having been detained at Fengtai where firing between the opposing Chinese forces was in progress; several bullets struck the train, and a Japanese postman was injured; aeroplane dropped bomb over Fengtai Station and wrecked shed.——Chang Hsun's troops at Paoma Chang retire inside the capital without fighting.——Aeroplane from Nanyuan flies over Forbidden City and drops bombs.——Chang Hsun's troops concentrate at Temple of Heaven.——Chang Hsun resigns.——Vice-President Feng Kuo Chang assumes office of acting President at Nanking, which is declared the capital of the Provisional Government. ——Dr. Wu Ting Fang arrives in Shanghai with the seal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and so informs the Chinese Ministers abroad.——Four troop trains with over a thousand soldiers leave Shanghai for Nanking enroute for the north.

July 8. Imperial Edict announces retirement of Chang Hsun, but the abdication of the Emperor has not so for been actually published; Chang Hsun holds out far favorable terms.

July 9. Liang Tun Yen tenders his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs.——The Republican Government Gazette, now issued at Tientsin, publishes an offer of $100,000 for the capture of Chang Hsun alive or dead.——The Premier Tuan Chi Jui states that as Dr. Wu had been dismissed from office all his actions after he left Peking were irresponsible.—— Signs of jealousy between various Cantonese parties manifest themselves.——Republican troops still outside Peking, their object apparently being to draw a cordon around the city so as to prevent Chang Hsun and his men escaping. Chang Chen Fang, Minister of Finance, and Lei Chang Chun, Minister of War, in the Manchu cabinet, captured at Fengtai while endeavoring to escape and taken to Tientsin; Kang Yu Wei escapes from Peking.

July 10. Dr. Wu Ting Fang dismissed from post of Foreign Affairs by mandate issued by Acting President Feng Kuo Chang.——Chang Hsun, in a letter to the Diplomatic Body, states his case; he refuses to surrender.

July 11. Upwards of 50,000 Republican troops are now stationed around Peking.——Kwangtung province retains $1,800,000 of national revenue.

July 12—Republican attack on Chang Hsun's troops in Peking commences at 4 a.m. Battle continues nine hours. Several foreigners watching events from the wall are wounded. Fire rages in Forbidden City in region of Chang Hsun's troops. Chang Hsun flees and takes refuge in Dutch Legation; his family takes refuge in Austrian legation. Republican flag raised over Forbidden City. Several thousand of Chang Hsun's troops, having surrendered, are being disarmed and sent back to Hsuchowfu.

JAPAN

July 3. A dinner is given by Mr. Yasukawa at the Imperial Hotel, Tokio, to celebrate formation of a Chino-Japanese Company, of which he is the head, to take over the Han Yeh Ping mines in central China; Count Terauchi, the Premier, in attendance.

July 6. America-Japan Society gives farewell dinner at Tokio to Viscount Ishii and other members of the special Mission to America. Mr. Post Wheeler, Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy, in attendance.

GENERAL

July 4. American Independence Day observed by public functions in Paris and in London.——British War Cabinet decides to allow racing in view of the national importance of horse-breeding.——Lord Milner affirms that re-exports from neutral countries to Germany had absolutaly ended.

July 5. Announcement made by Lloyd George that the Irish Convention would meet in Dublin July 25.——U. S. Government Aviation Bill provides for the immediate construction of 22,625 aeroplanes at a cost of G. $639,000,000.——U. S. Navy Department decides to greatly increase the number of submarine chasers.

July 6. Canadian House of Commons passes second reading of Conscription Bill by 118 votes to 52; Quebec contingent opposes the measure.

July 7. British and American companies in Mexico make representations to Washington concerning the increased Mexican export taxes on oil and new regulations regarding land-holding by foreign corporations. ——Bonar Law in House of Commons states that a Select Committee would be appointed to examine the expenditure of Government Departments and thus avoid some of the waste.

July 8. German Minority Socialists issue manifesto denouncing economic warfare; they demand compulsory arbitration and conclusion of peace without annexations and indemnities.——Erzberger, a Catholic deputy in the Reichstag, precipitates a political crisis in Germany by roundly denouncing the German Admiralty and the Pan-Germans as the great obstacles to peace, and declaring that the results of German submarine warfare were being exaggerated.——Ninety-eight persons, ranging from millionaires to Hindu laborers and including prominent business men, German ex-Consuls at Chicago, Honolulu and Shanghai and ex-Attaches of the German Embassy, indicted at San Francisco on a charge of conspiracy to promote a revolution against Great Britain in India.——French Chamber concludes several days' secret debate on the conduct of the war and adopts a vote of confidence in the Government by 375 to 23.

July 9. The British Card Roomers Amalgamation, representing half a million operatives, mostly women applies for a 25 percent advance in wages.

July 10. Political crisis in Germany accentuated. Opposition to Dr. Bethmann-Holweg growing, one of the critics of his policy being Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador to London at the outbreak of the war. Austria, worried by the Russian offensive, insists that Germany shall moderate peace terms.—— President Wilson issues a proclamation drafting the National Guard into the Army on August 5.

Men and Events

The death is announced of Admiral Alexieff, the Russian Viceroy of Manchuria, at the time of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war.

Mr. A. P. Blunt, British Vice-Consul in charge of the shipping office, will leave shortly for England to join the Chinese Labor Battalion.

The Columbia Country Club is starting a tennis tournament this week, the entrance fee for which is one dollar. The players are being divided into classes "A" and "B." The Club will furnish balls for the matches. Parties interested should communicate with Mr. R. H. Gaither, 53 Szechuen road.

It is reported that Brig. Gen. Harry C. Hale, in command of the 15th U. S. Infantry at Tientsin, has been ordered to leave for home in the near future. He will be succeeded by Col. Walter H. Gordon. Three regiments of American troops in Manila are also being sent home.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association was held June 9 at the Astor House, when Mr. R. W. McCabe presided. The following committee was elected:—Messrs. W. F. Hamlin, R. W. McCabe, S. J. Agassiz, W. Jones, F. W. Goldin, W. J. Gande and McGoldor.

The small Yangtsze river steamer Teh Hsing (formerly Ching Yu) while on a trip up the Yangtsze early last week struck a rock about a hundred miles west of Ichang, and sank, after the Captain had made an unsuccessful attempt to beach her. All the passengers and crew were saved.

The appeal by Hayley Morris against the award of £5,000 in favor of Dr. Marsh for libel, given by a jury in May, was heard in the British Full (Appeal) Court, Shanghai, July 12. The Judges found that the amount awarded was excessive and ordered a new trial unless the parties could agree on the amount.

Several bombs loaded with bird shot were thrown into the premises at No. 44 Markham road a few days ago. The resulting explosions were not very serious, but a passing Chinese received a few of the shot in his shoulders. The premises are occupied by a Chinese ex-official who, however, is absent from Shanghai at the present time.

Mr. Maynard Owen Williams, special correspondent in China for The Christian Herald, New York, arrived in Shanghai June 12 from Chengtu, Szechuen, making the trip in the very quick time of fourteen days. The journey from Chengtu to Chungking was made in five days over a little-used path, the main routes being closed owing to the activities of bandits.

Mr. Gerald Swope of New York, Vice-President of the Western Electric Company, is in Shanghai. He is making a tour of the Far East in the interests of his Company, and with a view to the extension of his operations in China. Mr. Swope is acting as observer for the New York World on his trip, and he is a brother of Herbert Swope, the well-known member of the World's staff.

Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, who has been placed in command of the American troops of the line recently landed in France, will be remembered in China as the head of the Huai river conservancy project. General (at that time Colonel) Sibert was second to General Goethals in the building of the Panama Canal, and consequently is equipped to deal with the problems of trench warfare.

Major Holcomb and his committee are busily engaged in compiling a list of Americans of military age with a view to securing their registration and eventually providing military drill for citizens of the United States in the U. S. Consular district. Capt. Robert Dollar, who was one of the first to register, said he considered the registration idea a very good thing; people at home had no idea how many Americans were out here and the registration would bring Americans in China before the American public at home as nothing had ever done before.

Miss Jessie Ackermann, F.R.S.G.S., the American lecturer and authoress, who has spent about a year investigating present-day conditions in China, left for Japan July 10 en route for America. In an interview before leaving, Miss Ackerman said that people might refer to China as the nation standing still, or speak of the slowness of progress here, but actually China was making great strides in all directions. She was in China a quarter of a century ago and things had moved in that time and moved tremendously. In Miss Ackerman's opinion there is great promise for China in the future; educationally, industrially, morally, commercially, in all ways, China had expanded and would continue to expand.

The death of Robert Lee, an old Hankow resident, occurred at Kiukiang July 3. His father was a Chinese and also a British born subject belonging to the island of Chusan, where he was born during the short time the British held it. He went to America where he did well, ultimately becoming a citizen and marrying an American wife. Robert and his brother, Tom (who died several years ago in Shanghai) came to Hankow as boys and for many years were the only American citizens there outside the Consular and Mission ranks. The deceased was a helpless invalid from rheumatism for over twenty years and died at Kiukiang en route to Kuling. His body was sent back to Hankow and buried in the International cemetry.

American publications in China have been notified by A. S. Burleson, U. S. Postmaster General, through the U. S. Postal Agency in Shanghai that the Act of Congress forbidding the circulation of any American publication containing advertisements of liquor, beer, wine, or other intoxicating liquors, in "dry" territory in the United States, went into effect July 1, 1917. The law states that: "This act prohibits publishers or their agents from depositing in the United States mail any newspaper or publication carrying advertisements of liquor, beer, wine, or other intoxicating liquors, when addressed to states or portions thereof in which it is by state or local law forbidden either to advertise such liquors or to solicit personally or otherwise, orders thereof."

The Fourteenth of July.

The French Concession is gaily decorated for the Fourteenth of July celebration, arrangements for which have been made on an extended scale. The usual torchlight procession took place last night and to-day the events will commence at 8 a.m. with a review of the French Volunters and Allied units at the new French park.

Following the parade there will be a reception at the French Municipal Hall, the time for which is set for 10.30 a.m. A reception will also take place at the French Consulate General at 11.30 a.m.

The Cercle Sportif Francais has arranged for a concert to take place at 5 p.m. and another concert will take place in the new French park at 9 p.m., a feature of which will be cinematograph pictures and, of course, illuminations on an extensive scale.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang Defends Republic

At a reception given July 9 in Hsu's garden by the Members of Parliament in Shanghai, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who was the principal speaker, said:

"One cannot blame the form of government because it did not work right but the men who participated in the working of it. They say we had six years' of Republic and accomplished nothing but what did the Manchus accomplish in the 260 years they had? Moreover, during the five of the six years of its existence, the Republic was coping with a dictator, who allowed not the Republican constitutional government but an absolute monarchy.

"Under President Li, we had but a year. He is very considerate to all men. But the majority of his officers were not educated to handle a republican government. Very few understood the meaning of a republican form of government and there was considerable friction between the old and the new forces.

"Law should be emphasised in every republic. From the President to the ordinary citizen, it must be obeyed. Therefore the enactment of the Constitution and the laws of the land should be immune from party politics and we should have a constitution for the nation and not for a portion of the nation.

"You Parliamentarians were sincere in the enactment of your legislation, but I cannot say you did perfectly. No, you could not, because you are not sages. However, as time goes on, we can amend whatever we think inadequate. The Tuchuns thought they must dissolve Parliament in order to improve the constitution. They threatened me and asked me to countersign the mandate. I refused and I was acting in accordance with law. I would have rather died than be laughed at by my people and my friends abroad. I merely asked Chang Hsun to come up to Peking and negotiate with me, but he refused.

When I went to Shanhaikwan, I never dreamed that Chang Hsun would restore the Manchus. When the news was broken to me by one of my western friends at the summer resort, I joked with him and told him that the telegraph service must have mistranslated 'Hsuan Tung ascended throne' for 'Hsuan Tung ascended Heaven' and the young emperor must have passed away suddenly.

"There is no question that the movement will be suppressed in a very short time. Through this misfortune, we get some benefit at least, that is, the monarchical movement will be gone for good and people will hate "Foo Pih" [restoration of the monarchy] as much as "Ta Pih" [decapitation].

"However, there are numerous questions to be settled after the suppression of Chang Hsun. These are what have been worrying me most. Let everyone act according to law and let the wiser guide us. Then and only then a genuine Republic can exist."

Democracy versus Militarism in China

That the present troubles in China are nothing more than a struggle between democracy and militarism—the same elements that are at the bottom of the great war in Europe—was the keynote of speeches by Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Premier of China, and Mr. C. T. Wang, Vice-Speaker of the China Senate, at a tiffin given in their honor by the American University Club at the Carlton, Friday, July 13.

There were 120 Chinese and American graduates and former-students of American universities present at the tiffin. Preceding the talks by Dr. Wu and Mr. Wang, Mr. Woo Hung Nyuoh, said to be the oldest university graduate in China, make a brief talk. He is 84 years old and served in the American Civil war under General Grant. He is now engaged in missionary work in China.

"The war in Europe is being fought to put an end to Prussian militarism" said Dr. Wu Ting Fang "and I want the Americans here to understand that China's present troubles are due to exactly the same causes. We are engaged in a struggle between democracy and militarism. Between 55 and 60% of the taxes of China are now going to support militarism in China. This must be changed, but the change must be gradual. I ask Americans to be patient and give China a chance. Democracy will triumph. Please be patient with us. Study China and try us from our own point of view instead of your own.

"I hope to see the day when the Stars and Stripes and the Five-color flag of China will be intertwined in an everlasting friendship. These nations believe in universal brotherhood; in the rights of the peoples of small nations to manage their own affairs, as outlined by the great American president in his war declaration. I make this statement with hostility to no nation: That when other nations come to believe as we do, we want them to come forward and join us in this declaration."

Mr. Wang's address, consisted of extracts from his article on "Political Issues of the Chinese Crisis" which he has written for this issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW. Mr. Wang is a graduate of Yale University and is an effective speaker. He was frequently applauded during his address and at the close there was a rising vote of appreciation, both for him and for Dr. Wu.

Dr. Joseph C. McCracken, president of the American University Club, presided at the tiffin.

America

"Billy" Sunday was entertained by John D. Rockefeller at his estate on the Hudson June 11. They played a game of golf in which "Billy" lost—score 50—48.

Joseph Graber, organiser of the Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested in Scranton, Pa., July 5, and charged with being a spy in the employ of Germany.

General Pershing has appointed Frederick Palmer, the world renowned war correspondent, as a staff major, and has designated him as "eye witness" of operations for the American headquarters on the European front.

Philip J. Dwyer, the turfman, who died recently, besides giving his grand-daughter, Mrs. Marian Claire Collins, $100,000 in trust, remembered an old cab driver, Patrick Gallagher, with a bequest of $1,000 in his will.

Jess Willard, the heavy weight champion, has bought the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show for $105,000. The remains of the late Col. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") have been buried in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, in a tomb carved out of solid granite.

Donald MacMillan, the explorer, and other members of the Crocker Land expedition which went into the Arctic in 1913, are safe at Etah, on the northeast coast of Greenland, according to a cablegram recently received by the American Museum of Natural History.

The U. S. Steel Corporation has entered the shipbuilding field. It has bought sixty acres of land on Newark Bay through its subsidiary, the American Bridge Co. Plans are being perfected to ensure rapid construction of standardized boats from five to eight thousand tons.

William E. Corey, former President of the United States Steel Corporation, has given the residence in Fifth Avenue, N.Y. which he purchased recently, to his wife. The transfer was recorded in the Register's office to Mabelle Corey from Zelma K. Clark, wife of D. Crawford Clark, who has owned the house for ten years. Mrs. Corey was the former actress, Mabelle Gilman, and was married to Mr. Corey in 1907.

A general and far reaching reduction in the passenger service will soon be put into effect by the Pennsylvania Railroad. In addition to making a substantial reduction in the number of passenger trains, by consolidating through trains and eliminating altogether trains on which the patronage is very small, the plans call for dispensing with club and observation cars and reducing the number of restaurant cars, sleepers and parlor cars to the lowest possible minimum.

The degree of Doctor of Commercial Science was conferred upon Paul M. Warburg, the banker, by New York University June 5 in recognition of Mr. Warburg's services to the United States Government in connection with finance. The ceremony took place at a private dinner given by Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of the University, at the Hotel Biltmore, at which Mr. Warburg and seven other candidates for degrees were present.

Through a suit filed in the N.Y. Supreme Court May 26 by Robert Hoe, son and namesake of the late printing press manufacturer, to annul his marriage to Mrs. Grace Sedgwick Hoe, it is revealed that Mrs. Hoe became mentally unbalanced while she was on her honeymoon, only a few days after the wedding on April 11 last, and has since been in the Neurological Institute at 140 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. Hoe alleges in his complaint that his wife was of unsound mind at the time of her marriage, and that her condition is incurable.

Probably the largest number of southerners ever gathered in a city north of the Potomac were in the national capital June 4. They included Confederate Veterans, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, sponsors, maids of honor, chaperons and thousands of visitors who came to attend the twenty-seventh annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, the first gathering of its kind ever held outside of Confederate territory.

Wheat Harvesting in America

Open your geographies and look at the tier of States with Texas as a foundation—Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and over the Canada line, Manitoba, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan—the greatest wheat belt of the world.

Early last month the harvesters went into the Texas fields, for the grain was golden to the sickle. By the end of a week the quails were the only gleaners who could find a day's rations on the plains. The crop was harvested, but the reapers' tasks were just begun. Over the State line they went and the territory to the immediate north became resonant with the click of the harvester. Ten days later the winnowed grain grain was ready for the market.

But the flash of the scythe has not stopped, and Kansas sees her waving miles of gold left brown stubble under the July sun. On go the reapers to the ripened fields of Minnesota and the fruitful Dakotas; and September sees them crossing the dividing line and looking away over the billowy Canadian reaches. Only in the mellow October days will the tanned farmers rest from their long harvesting.

It is a wonderful development of nature, this successive ripening of the wheat in the long upward stretch of country. From one harvest to another is like climbing some intangible ladder, rung by rung, always with the click of the big harvesters in the ears and the golden glamor of the rippled fields before the eyes.

American does its marketing leisurely, having all the time needed. But Canada, with her swiftly on-coming winter, must hurry that portion of hers that is to go abroad. For she must either send it by rail to the Great Lakes, and thence reship it through the St. Lawrence, or else she must catch what ships she may have on Hudson Bay before its ports are closed with ice.

This year, as never before, because of the hungry world to be fed, the eyes of the people will follow the brown harvesters in their state-to-state migrations, and the continuous question will be, in the open and on the threshing floors: What is the yield this year? How many bushels will be made and—last but not least—what will be the price of bread?

The Great Drink Question.

From The Morning Post (London)

It is amusing and also pathetic, to see how the war is being used by all the cranks for their own purposes. We are indeed surprised that the Mormons are not agitating more in this country for, when we come to think of it, if there is one cause which receives logical support from the results of war upon the population it is polygamy. But if the polygamists are silent, the teetotalers are vociferous. It would even seem that there are only two ways to Berlin, either through State purchase or prohibition. Some little time ago there was an attempt to rob the soldier of his tot of rum; but we are glad to say that attempt resulted in failure. There are people who say that the tot of rum does not do the soldier any good. That is neither here nor there. If we only took things which did us good life would be a very dull business. The chief point is that the soldier likes his rum; as he likes it, it seems to us he ought to have it. And we are glad to know, in these days of rationing, that there is sufficient rum in the country to last our Army and our Navy eight years. That certainly is a drop of comfort in these hard times.

. . . Why should the State buy up the liquor trade? There can only be two reasons. Either it is going to buy up the trade in order to shut it down, or it is going to buy up the trade in order to run it. A liquor trade run by the State does not appeal to us. We all know what happened in Russia when the State controlled the liquor traffic. It was said to be the most drunken country in Europe, and it drank the worst liquor. We know what bad tobacco they smoke in France, where they have a State tobacco monopoly. If the State ran the drink traffic in this country we should probably have worse beer, and we should certainty have a worse Government. Our system of government is bad enough already; it is already sufficiently corrupted by various influences and interests unnecessary to mention. But it staggers the imagination to think what it would become with the whole liquor trade a Government Department. Any lingering virtue that may remain in popular government would be debauched: the organised vote of an official trade would effectively prevent any reform, and if one war gives us State purchase we should have to have another war to get rid of it. But, on the other hand, if the State intends to purchase the liquor trade in order to shut it down, obviously it would be a very bad bargain for the public. It would be asking the country to spend—we do not know how much, but, say, three hundred millions—in order that fanatics should be made happy and drunkards be made sober. And this would be at the cost not only of a vast sum of public money, but at the cost of what is to most people a perfectly harmless indulgence. In the present state of our finances it is madness to enter upon such an expensive adventure for ends so doubtful and unprofitable. We suggest to our politicians that they should try example rather than prohibition. His Majesty the King has probably done more good by his example than all the speeches ever made by politicians who talk temperance well fortified by a pint of champagne perhaps from the cellars of the House of Commons.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Empire of a Week.

From The North-China Daily News (Shanghai)

The collapse of General Chang Hsun's tinsel empire is in accord with the common expectation—a little sooner, perhaps, than some had anticipated, yet, from the first hour of its announcement, inevitable. Unkind persons may say that the two bombs dropped from that unknown and terrifying monster the aeroplane, broke the old rebel's resolution. But his worst opponent has never called Chang Hsun a coward. He gave in because the case was hopeless. From practically every province has come the same table of unvaried allegiance to the Republic. Those who were once on more or less friendly terms with Chang were alienated by Chen Pi-kuang. . . . The position is not altogether easy, as there is still a quantity of German money in certain disreputable hands, with, no doubt, pledges attached as yet unperformed. But here again we may emphasize the benefit to China of Chang Hsun's wild escapade. Whether she declares war on Germany or not, does not for the moment concern us. The point is that the monarchical rebellion has obliterated the differences between the best leaders of all colors. There is no longer any question of militarist and parliamentarian. All together have put forth their strength to save the Republic. A very significant clause in the Lunghua conference held on Friday is that which forbade "any people to establish any new official organization in Shanghai." In other words, there are to be no more "tangs," hotbeds of intrigue, fountains of impossible doctrine, if the leaders can help it. The Republic is to make a new start. It will, under its present auspices, have the heartfelt wishes of many friends.

From The China Press (Shanghai)

The gods probably put Chang Hsun in China for a purpose. And he has served it. He is as finished as last year's calendar. But a personage of his monumental ignorance and conceit was needed in China in order that oncoming generations might have before their eyes the contrast between the Old China and the New. Whatever his fate, he will forevermore serve Chinese statesmen as an example and a warning. In his own bailiwick, supported by 40,000 or 50,000 troops, and posted strategically between the North and South, he was a figure of commanding power, a standing menace to the peace and progress of the Republic. There can be little doubt that every statesman and military man of importance in China was aware of Chang Hsun's monarchical inclination and of his loyalty to the Manchu Royal House. Into this situation, developed the many-angled schism between the President, Premier and Parliament. This quarrel seemingly gave Chang Hsun a chance. It waxed so keen that it got beyond control of the more levelheaded leaders, with the result that the Northern military party forced the dissolution of Parliament and in fact soon found itself in an untenable and illegal position, which the Kuomingtang was quick to take advantage of. The Tuchuns, indeed had got themselves into the attitude of being rebels against the established government of China, instead of defenders of it, and the old revolutionary party, one way or another, was preparing to carry on the recognised and legal Government at Nanking. . . . The Republic has now been restored. It is not much of a Republic, but it is one in name, and it will be a real one and a great one in time, providing the various factions which it is natural for men to divide into, not only in republics but in monarchies, will fight their fights out at the elections and in Parliament instead of on the battlefield. In a very few years all these earnest and patriotic old gentlemen who now embroil this fine race in their endless personal disputations, at the sacrifice of countless lives and fortunes, will be dead. But the Republic of China, providing they do not, by these same legacies of the now finished Manchu regime, these same jealousies and animosities, sacrifice it, will be living. And, further, providing they do not engender further sacrifices and hatreds for a Republic that is now perfectly safe, their memories all will be revered and honored.

From The Shanghai Mercury.

The farce of the Chinese Imperial Restoration, the opening scene of which was staged in the Palace at Peking in the early hours of Sunday morning a week ago, has run barely a week. The Emperor—the poor boy forced against his will to play a part he could not understand, and to assume responsibilities much beyond his comprehension—has abdicated, and the protagonist of the play, the much-dreaded and apparently much over-rated Chang Hsun, has resigned the powers and offices he so recently appropriated. . . . Chang Hsun nor any other, it is to be hoped, will never be permitted to rule as he will at Hsuchowfu or elsewhere, to drag political opponents from trains on a Government railway line and murder them on the platform in the sight of the horrified passengers, incidents which have occurred frequently in the past and as late even as Friday. It is to be hoped that with the removal of Chang Hsun, for we cannot think the fatal Chinese tendency to compromise will ever permit him to strut across the Chinese stage again, all such anachronisms will be swept away, and an era of law and order will begin in China.

Japan's Relation to the Upheaval in China

From The Tokio Asahi.

The Terauchi Ministry has professed not to interfere with the domestic affairs of China, and made this the policy of the administration. But in reality this profession has not been borne out by facts. We do not want to expose the secrets of China diplomacy of the Terauchi Ministry. But judging even from the facts known to the public, the loan of 5,000,000 yen to the Bank of Communications of China was in name an industrial loan, but in reality it was freely used by the Tuan Ministry. It was a political loan. The political adversaries of General Tuan Chi-jui could not help being oppressed. President Li Yuan Hung, who represents the proper Chinese government, has considered the loan as evidence that Japan was assisting the northern militarists, and felt that China has suffered a direct blow from Japan. Good-natured Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, and honest Count Terauchi, Premier, may not realize how that loan affected the Chinese politics. The people of Japan also may not notice it so keenly, and may take it that the Terauchi Ministry is maintaining an attitude of non-interference. The statement of Premier Count Terauchi in the Budget Committee meeting shows that, for he said: 'I do not believe there are two great currents in China, the militaristic and democratic.' So, the Terauchi Ministry is unwittingly giving support to the northern militarists and oppressing the southern democrats in China.

From The Hochi (Tokio)

We have maintained that so long as the interests of Japan and the peace of the Far East are not menaced, Japan should not meddle with the domestic affairs of China even in her hours of civil discord. It is premature to comment much on the situation in Peking until more details are known. As change of governmental form is a serious affair for a nation, we offer our advice to our neighbor from friendly considerations.

Only six years have passed since the republican form of government was adopted in China. Before a fair trial is given to that form is it proper to change it again? As result of restoring the Ching Dynasty by means of force, the southerners are bound to rise in protest and North and South will be divided. Even if these troubles be removed, there will be another difficulty. Emperor Hsuantung is only 13 years old. He will need a regent to advise him in conducting affairs of state. Some of the advisers of the young monarch are liable to work for personal advantages, which may cause political disturbances. Will not some of the foreign powers try to gain advantages by inciting the Chinese republicans? In restoring the Ching Dynasty, all these things should be carefully considered beforehand and a definite plan established. The attitude of the people should also be taken into consideration. If anything is done in accordance with the consideration of personal interests and sentiment of those who are doing it, failure is certain to crown the attempt. Now as to the attitude of the Japanese Empire. We repeat that so long as no sinister effect is felt by Japan from the change in China, she should not interfere. But if consideration of self-protection and maintenance of the peace of the Far East should necessitate her protest, she should take a definite continued policy to the end that all these interests are safeguarded.

Some Straight Facts.

Putnam Weale in the Peking Gazette

Now that the total collapse of Chang Hsun's crazy scheme has practically come, the writer wishes to offer in the briefest possible way some stiff comments on contemporary China as it appears to a foreigner.

The first point is this. It is absolutely unpardonable that so-called Generals of the Chang Hsun type should be allowed in future to maintain private armies in the provinces. The very first thing to be done in reconstruction is to adopt what the English were forced to do over two hundred years ago in order to safeguard their liberties i.e. to have an annual Army Bill which votes an army credit with the precise strength of every unit for 365 days only, making it a penal offence for any commander to recruit beyond the authorized strength of his corps and making it necessary to re-vote the army annually. All irregular forces in China should be at once disbanded and we suggest that Chang Hsun's men, after they have been disarmed, should be offered for export abroad in the labor-battalions now being shipped from Weihaiwei and elsewhere. The country will be well rid of them.

The second point is this. A carefully prescribed Republican oath of office should henceforth be imposed on every official high and low, and it should be clearly stated in this oath that treason will be punished by summary execution.

The third point is this. It is absolutely impossible to pass over in silence the conduct of men who after having their goods and persons protected during the Republican regime for the last six years did not hesitate to throw in their lot at once with Chang Hsun's bogus Imperial Restoration. A list of all these men should be drawn up, and if no harsher punishment is inflicted upon them, they should at least be least be banned forever from the metropolitan province of Chihli.

The fourth point is this. It is absolutely essential to call all the leaders of every section of the country together at once to settle the few disputed points in the Permanent Constitution and then to summon a new Parliament on, say, the lst September to effect the passage and promulgation of that Constitution so that the world may know that China is determined to be a genuine Republic.

The fifth and concluding point is this. The evacuation of the Imperial City by the Manchu Imperial Family, a point which should have been attended to long ago, must now come; and the Imperial Family, must be placed under suitable restraint in some suitable locality under carefully-chosen officers, and treated precisely as has recently been done in Russia with the Romanoffs.

German Money and the Republic.

From The North-China Daily News (Shanghai)

We publish this morning the main outlines of the German plot to sow discord in China and, if the Manchu restoration should fail, to keep her at least in such a state of ferment that she would be incapable of any collective intervention in foreign affairs. The trick is as clever as it is characteristically selfish. Of the convenience of China, of business languishing and reforms delayed while politicains wrangle, of the bloodshed that might ensue, Germany naturally took no account. The Power that has committed so many nameless barbarisms would hardly be deterred by thoughts of suffering in China from any course whereby its own ends were to be gained. And in the pursuance of its scheme, so much useful machinery lay ready to hand, so many high-sounding ideals might be invoked to cover up the real purpose. The Kuomintang have had a bad name since their inception. The association of persons like the late Chen Chi-mei and Huang Hsing, Li-Lieh-chun and Hu Han-ming would be enough to damn any party. Yet among the moderate leaders are men of undoubted character and sincerity, and until a few weeks ago it appeared as if their influence in Parliament would yet succeed in redeeming the actions of that unpractical body. It would seem that the trend of their minds made them an easy prey to their venal associates. To their ideas, Parliament ought to be something which it is not in any country in the world and certainly could not be in China. So they lent themselves unwittingly to the German plot, without fair consideration of either facts or reasonable probabilities, and the crisis arose which even yet clogs the footsteps of China.

No one is less anxious than ourselves to take an alarmist view. We hope and believe that the men to whom all Republican China turned to take the lead against Chang Hsun will be strong enough now to set her affairs on a firm basis. But we cannot overlook either that German money is still potent or the signs of renewed agitation already brewing; and against these it is necessary to issue the strongest, and earliest possible warning.

In the Field of Business and Finance

Eggs

IN past years whenever business in the export houses of Shanghai became dull some one in the office would propose that the experiment be tried of shipping "fresh" eggs. Some one had heard that down in South Africa or up in Alaska or in some less remote region eggs were scarce and bringing very high prices and that a shipment would be sure to result in a good profit. And so it would have, if the eggs had arrived there unbroken or in a usable condition. But in the great majority of cases such shipments were usually turned over to the fertilizer factories upon their arrival at destination and the intrepid exporter had to face a total loss.

About four hundred million fresh or preserved eggs are exported abroad from China annually, and the greater part of these are exported from Shanghai. The Japanese are the principal purchasers, as many as a million frequently going forward in one shipment. The Japanese organization for collecting eggs around Shanghai is most efficient. The eggs are usually brought from the interior by the Chinese on small boats and the numerous small streams entering Shanghai are lined with Japanese egg-collecting stations, just beyond the Settlement limits, where the incoming egg boats are "held up." The Japanese in this way get the first pick of the local egg supply. In fact the Japanese egg gatherers at this end and the distributors in Japan have organized a most efficient "trust." The competition for purchasing eggs is rather keen at present and the Chinese sellers when there is a sudden spurt in prices frequently try to avoid their usual Japanese buyers in order to get a better price inside the Settlement; but woe betide such a one, for when the dull period comes he will find that the Japanese buyers to a man will boycott him.

As an illustration of how the method of the trust is worked at the receiving end in Japan the experience of a certain foreigner several years ago may be cited. Hearing that in another port of China eggs were at a premium he bought up a lot and shipped them there. His information happened to be incorrect and he found himself with the eggs unsold. He thereupon shipped them to Japan. The Japanese dealers, however, scented a possible competitor, and sent out word to all their customers not under any circumstances to buy of this foreign lot or they would not be supplied with any eggs whatever in future. The foreigner in question had to leave his eggs to rot in Japan; he could find no buyers.

Several years ago when the duty into America was taken off there was a rush of eggs from China to San Francisco and Seattle, but our information is that the majority of shipments resulted in loss owing to the high rate of breakage. Since that date, however, improvements in methods of packing have been made and fair profits are assured unless the voyage is a particularly rough one, in which event there is hardly any sort of packing that will prevent so fragile an article as eggs from becoming broken. A few shipments to Canada are also being made, but as each individual egg must be marked with words showing its origin, shippers are inclined to steer clear of that destination, particularly as there is a duty of three cents a dozen, which must be paid on the invoice amount, regardless of the number that may be broken on the way across.

Although the Japanese shippers confine their operations mostly to shipments to their own country—shipments to Japan by the way are usually made in ordinary kerosene cases with no other packing than rice hulls—they keep a sharp watch on shipments to other countries, as the following incident will illustrate Several years ago an American put a shipment on board a Japanese steamer for Victoria. In the office of the steamship company he found himself "up against" a most determined effort on the part of the staff to find out who the receivers of the cargo were, it being explained with much gusto that this information was wanted for the purpose of notifying the parties. This difficulty having been overcome, the shipper next saw the captain of the steamer with a view to getting the best possible treatment for his cargo; oh, yes, every care would be taken—the eggs would be placed in the parcel room. It so happened that the shipper in this particular instance took a voyage across the Pacific several weeks later by another line and on arrival in Victoria made enquiries as to how his shipment had fared. This is what had happened: Instead of unloading the eggs at Victoria the ship took the cargo on to Seattle, where the boat lay for some weeks, and then unloaded the eggs at Victoria on the return journey, by which time the eggs were, of course, rotten—although the shipper's agent did not find that out until he had paid the duty and other charges on them.

Despite the numerous difficulties several firms are engaged in this rather speculative business of shipping eggs to western countries. The great future for the Chinese egg, however, lies in the dessicated form. Previous to the outbreak of the war this form of enterprise was mostly in the hands of Germans, factories of considerable dimensions being located in Tsingtau and in Hankow. During the past year, however, Americans have come into the field with new and improved methods, the best example being the work of the Amos Bird Company of Boston which has put up a modern, sanitary factory in Yangtszepoo, where egg products are prepared for shipment to America either in a dried or a frozen state. Great care is taken from a sanitay point of view. Each worker on entering the factory in the morning must don a freshly sterilized costume and from the time the eggs are rapped against the breaking arm of the separating machine until they appear in finished form no hand has touched them. The egg yolk or albumen when taken on board steamer for shipment is in the form of dry flakes, and is in great demand for baking purposes. There is also a growing demand in America for frozen eggs, of which large quantities are prepared in the Bird establishment.

Tremendous Growth of Rubber Industry in America

From The India Rubber World (New York)

IN entering the European war the United States has reached another great turning point in her national career. The part she is about to take in the struggle for world democracy surpasses even her stand against slavery and secession, far reaching as were the effects of our Civil War. But America is infinitely better prepared to do its bit today industrially, if not at once in a

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military way, and, happily, that meets the first needs of our allies.

Because of the necessity for rubber in warfare a comparison of the facts then and now, is of the greatest interest.

In 1860 the value of rubber goods manufactured in the United States was $5,642,700. The capital invested in 27 companies totaled $3,534,000; the cost of raw material $3,056,360; the number of factory hands employed was 2,768, and their annual wages amounted to $794,570. The industry was then centered in the eastern states and 40 per cent of the entire product was made in Connecticut. New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island ranked next in order.

Factories have since sprung up in half the States of the Union. New England still continues to be the rubber footwear center, but the development of the motor car has built up a still greater center in the Middle West devoted to tires and miscellaneous rubber goods. In 1913, after 54 years, the rubber industry has increased approximately 100 times. The value of manufactured rubber goods for that year was $300,994,000. The capital invested in 342 establishments totaled $267,671,000; the cost of raw material $163,035,000; the number of factory hands employed was 74,022 and their annual wages amounted to $44,168,000. To this should be added 14,712 salaried officers of corporations and employes who receive $16,278,000 annually, making a total of 88,734 persons receiving $60,446,000.

As the population of the United States at the outbreak of the European war had about trebled since 1860 and our exports of manufactured rubber goods had increased approximately ten times, while the total value of our rubber products had multiplied nearly one hundred fold, it is evident that not far from 70 per cent of the increased business has been due to new applications of rubber, notably tires, and more general use of rubber articles of many sorts.

Of course, the figures given represent only the manufacture of rubber goods and do not show its remarkable growth under the stimulus of the war. They do not include the many importers of crude rubber, or of foreign manufactured goods which amounted to $1,415,362, the scrap dealers and reclaimers, who did a $12,500,000 business, the fabric, chemical, machinery and other firms entirely dependent upon the rubber industry for an outlet for their product, nor the army of retailers engaged in the distribution and sale of rubber goods. The statement has been made that 1,000,000 persons depend upon the rubber industry for a livelihood, and while the number is startling the infinite ramifications of the industry make it seem plausible.

Statistics show that exports of domestic rubber manufactures for the fiscal year 1916 amounted to $35,180,096, or nearly three times those of 1914. Crude rubber imports during the fiscal year 1916 were slightly over 70 per cent in quantity and 100 per cent in value greater than in 1914, so that if the value of American rubber products for 1914 was $300,994,000 it might be conservatively estimated at $600,000,000 for 1916 with every indication of a substantial increase during the present year.

Shanghai Trade Report

From the Chinese Maritime Customs Report for 1916.

At first glance the Shanghai statistics for the year 1916 would appear to indicate a considerable expansion of trade under all headings, produce shipped abroad particularly showing a gain of over 20 million taels in value as compared with the figures for 1915 and far surpassing those of any previous year. This advance in the total value of the port's exports represents, of course, a solid and satisfactory gain, although it will be found to be due to the greatly enhanced values of commodities rather than to any increase in the volume of the trade done in them. Similarly, the increased value of imports from foreign and Chinese ports, which shows an advance on last year's figures of some 9 millions, must be ascribed mainly to the higher cost of imported goods but is none the less a sure indication of the steadily growing prosperity of the port, maintained in the face of severe difficulties, including extraordinary tightness of money, irregular exchange, and lack of tonnage and its corollary, exorbitant freights. Once more we find the value of produce shipped abroad well in excess of that of imported goods, in spite of the abnormally high exchange rates for silver that prevailed during the great part of 1916, rising, with fluctuations, from 3s. 2d. in May to 3s. 6½d. for the tael in December.—Among the municipal improvements effected in Shanghai during the year may be mentioned the removal of all bridges over the Yangkingpang, including the Bund bridge, where the roadway on either side had to be graded to the lower level of the new road. An improvement in the lighting of the Bund has also been effected. Despite the increased price of materials, building operations have continued to some extent, and two large new stores—the result, it is said, of Chinese enterprise—are now nearing completion, one on either side of the Nanking Road. The new Russian Consulate General, a magnifient structure in front of the Astor House Hotel, was finished during the year, and an official reception to

celebrate its inauguration was held on the 1st January 1917. Work on the new Shanghai Municipal Buildings has been considerably retarded but is now proceeding apace, and it is expected that the end of 1918 will see the completion of these much needed offices. It has been proposed that advantage should be taken of the necessary repair of the river embankment between Shanghai and Woosung to construct a roadway along its top. The benefit of such a road to all concerned is so evident that it is to be hoped the necessary funds will be provided by the Government for the work. Nor have municipal improvements been confined to the Foreign Settlements. In the native city, creeks are being filled up to provide room for broad thoroughfares, and some attempt at surface drainage is being made, with the result that the narrow and evil-smelling lanes that were once the characteristic of the city are gradually disappearing. The work on the Nantao Bund is now rapidly nearing completion. From a point opposite Tunkadu to the Native Customs bridge the bunding has been constructed of large paving stones resting on a concrete foundation, but from the bridge down to the first steamer wharf it has been banked up with timber and filled in with a mixture of rubble and ashes. The steady increase in Japanese commerical enterprise is evinced by the opening during 1916 of another Japanese bank, the Sumitomo Yoko. The Nigai Cotton Mauufacturing Company has established a new mill in the Gordon Road, while the Toyo Spinning Company has also acquired a suitable site for a cotton mill.—Among the political events of the year may be mentioned the death in May of the famous Ch'en Ch'i-mei, ex-Tutu of Shanghai, who was assassinated in a house in the Rue Chapsal. The year under review saw the collapse of the monarchical movement and the death in June of Yuan Shih-k'ai. A distinct revival of trade followed. In September there were rumours of a pro-Manchu insurrection; but the movement met with little support locally and came to nothing—Various local strikes among the Chinese occurred during the year, but the only one worthy of record was that of the painters, which took place in August and was said to be due to a slight depreciation of the copper currency. It caused considerable local inconvenience until, their demand for a higher rate of wages being satisfied, the workmen resumed their business.

The Webb Bill

The American Manufacturer's Export Association has issued a pamphlet entitled: "The Webb Bill and the Antitrust Laws," by Gilbert H. Montague, of the New York Bar, in which it is explained that for years American exporters to foreign markets have had to meet combinations of foreign rivals united to resist American competition, and combinations of foreign buyers united to depress the prices of American products, and now the enormous expansion of American export trade, brought about by the European War, the manifest dependence of America's present prosperity upon the continuance of her export trade, and the certainty that with peace American export trade and prosperity must necessarily collapse unless the disadvantages to which American exporters were subjected before the European War be promptly removed, have all focused the attention of the administration, of Congress, and of the business community in general upon the need for immediate relief, and the availability of the so-called Webb Bill for this purpose.

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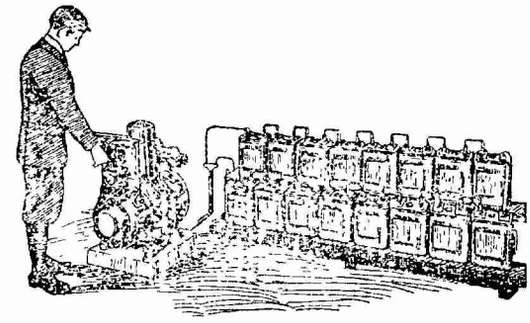

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SHANGHAI.

Sole Agents.

The Webb Bill, as reported August 15, 1916, by the House Judiciary Committee to the House of Representatives, provided that nothing in the Sherman Antitrust Act "shall be construed as declaring to be illegal an association entered into for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade and actually engaged solely in such trade, or an agreement made or act done in the course of export trade by such association, provided such agreement or act is not in restraint of trade within the United States."

The purposes of the Webb Bill, are explained as being to fix geographical bounds to the antitrust law; to insure that within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States the antitrust laws shall continue in undiminished force: and to make it plain, that outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States the antitrust laws shall not be construed to forbid voluntary combinations of American exporters which do not oppress or threaten other American exporters.

Commercial Notes

For the first two months of 1917 Java exported 2,227 metric tons of plantation rubber to the United States and 466 metric tons to the United Kingdom.

A Washington message says that a Government Bill has been introduced into Congress under which the United States will reinsure cargoes on allied ships while the Allies will reinsure cargoes of American ships. An appropriation of five millions sterling will be asked for, which will include provision for the insurance of the lives of the crews of American merchantmen.

In the recently issued trade statistics for the year 1915-16 for Australia, it was shown that the United

States led all other nations in the import of rubber goods. The figures follow: United States, £480,663 or 53% of total imports of rubber goods; United Kingom, £315,047 or 35%; British Dominions and possessions, £72,288 or 8%. The total imports of rubber goods in the period amounted to £941,512.

The China Mail liner China before leaving Yokohama on her last trip for San Francisco replenished all her coal bunkers. Her officers explained that owing to the abnormally high price for coal in Honolulu, the China was going to carry as much coal as she could accommodate. They said that one ton of coal was quoted at 8 dollars in Honolulu before the war broke out but now the price is 28 dollars per ton.

Instead of Hongkong, Kobe is now the headquarters of the mercantile marine in the Far East, according to Marquis Okuma, Japan's former Premier, who made an extensive trip recently to the western parts of Japan where he freely discussed current topics at various banquets and dinners given in his honor. Before his return to Tokyo from Kobe Marquis Okuma was entertained at the Oriental Hotel by leading business and shipping men of that city.

Before the year 1917 is over the shipyards of Japan expect to launch ninety-seven steamships with an aggregate tonnage of 400,000 tons. Thirty-one merchantmen, aggregating 108,755 tons, and each exceeding 500 tons, were completed at various shipbuilding yards in Japan during the six months ending June 30th this year. Sixty-six more, representing 297,644 tons, each of more than 500 tons, will be finished before the end of this year.

In the first quarter of 1917, Ceylon exported to the United States 4,815,848 pounds of plantation rubber. The exports for the corresponding period of the previous years were 7,963,569 pounds. The exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 9,096,869 pounds against shipments of 5,673,331 pounds for the same period of the previous year. The total exports of plantation rubber from Ceylon in the first quarter of the year amounted to 15,328,442 pounds as against 14,391,616 pounds for the same period of the preceding year.

Writing to the "Straits Times" 'from Seremban Mr. G. W. Yelverton-Craig says: 'In view of the practical certainty of curtailed exports from the F.M.S. and the Colony, is it not high time that a government-backed plant were erected for the vulcanisation of rubber on a large scale. Curtailment of rubber shipments is a very different matter from restrictions on tin or other imperishable products. At this stage of international affairs, it would seem the height of folly for an industry of the size of the rubber production of to-day, being content to turn out a half finished product. Would such a step not place us on a very different footing shall we say, with the American markets?"

The fact that China's foreign commerce is now greater than ever, notwithstanding the great war was brought out in a recent speech by Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul General at Shanghai. The highest record was reached in 1916, being approximately one billion Haikwan Taels and it would have been much more if China possessed adequate shipping facilities. Still, the grand total shows nearly a 50 per cent increase over ten years ago. For 1916, the declared exports from China to the United States alone reached nearly one hundred million gold dollars, being an advance of about Gold $24,000,000 over the previous year. For the year 1916 the importation of Chinese products from Shanghai by the United States exceeded in value those of any other two countries combined. Thus, for the first time the United States took first place in Shanghai's foreign trade.

Wants Cargo Boats for U. S. Rubber

In an interview printed in a Honolulu newspaper, Mr. Jesse E. La Dow, Secretary of the Mansfield Tire and Rubber Company of Mansfield, Ohio, stated that after an investigation of the shipping facilities for rubber from Colombo, South India, Penang, and Singapore and also from Java and Sumatra, he was going to recommend to the rubber interests of the United States that not less than six ships equipped to consume fuel oil be constructed to ply between the United States and Java and Sumatra particularly.

"The principal thing the rubber manufacturers of America need now is cargo boats to give them some degree of independence, reliability and systematic delivery.

"America last year used approximately 70% of the plantation rubber of the Far East and there was produced in that market about 165,000 tons. America therefore took about 115,000 tons which had to be shipped from half way around the globe and yet there are practically no American cargo boats on the Pacific."

Russia's Mineral Wealth to be Developed by American Capital

New York, July 5.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs:—

The Special Mining Committee of the Russian Ministry of Commerce has decided to recommend the transfer to American hands of the bulk of Russia's mines and mineral deposits.

M. Maliavkin, the Director of the Mining Department, submitted to the Committee a scheme including the offer of the Island of Saghalien to American capitalists for working the petroleum and coal deposits there, a similar transfer of several districts in Siberia and also the gold mines of Altai, the copper mines of the Caucasus and the railroads in the Urals. M. Paltchinski, the Assistant Minister of Commerce, supported the scheme and the Committee resolved to recommend M. Maliavkin's plan. on condition that America undertook to employ Russian labour and technical assistance as far as possible.

The American Commission investigating the Russian railways has reported advising the purchase of larger cars and locomotives. The Commission with the approval of the Provisional Government has already ordered rolling-stock from the United States to cost Rls. 750,000,000.

The Liquor Question in America

Washington, July 7.—The Senate, during the debate on the Food Bill, defeated an amendment, by 52 votes to 30, prohibiting the manufacture of beer and distilled liquors, but adopted, by 52 votes to 30, an amendment forbidding the importation of distilled liquors and also forbidding the use for beverages of such liquors now in bond. These amount to 220,000,000 gallons.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. July 6	Last Quotation, Fri. July 13	Business Done in Shares During Week High	Low	Net Chg.
Alma	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	—
Batu Anam	1	1	1	1	—
Bute	1	1.05	1.05	1.05	—
Cheng	2½	2½	2½	2½	—
Consolidated	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	—
Dominion	11	11	11	11	—
Kroewoeks	18	17	17	17	—
Tebongs	20¼	19⅛	19½	19½	—

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

Lankat	15½	15¼	15¼	15½	—
Shanghai Cottons	123½	124½	124½	123½	+1½
Kochien Tug	35	35	35	35	—
New Eng S. B. Wks	12⅝	12¾	12¾	12¾	—

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	39⅞	40¾	40¾		39 5/8
T. T. on London	3/9⅛	3/11	3/11		3/9½
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. Tls.	1.49	1.46	1.45		1.50
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	1.09	1.06	1.06		1.09
Mexican	72.43	72.02	72.3		.72
Native Int.	.09	.06	.10		.05

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Spot		2/5¾	2/5½	2/5¾	2/5½
Forward		2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7¼
Tendency		Quiet	Very Steady		

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
July	6	76
	7	76
	8	76

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
Waterworks	13 July 26 July	£1-0-0 Ex. 3/10½
Bukits	17 ,, 24 ,,	Tls. 0.25
Docks	19 ,, 27 ,,	,, 9.
Shai. Lands	18 ,, 27 ,,	,, 2.50
H. & S. Banks	Payable 13/8	£23/less income tax

R. A. CURRY

Shanghai Stock Exchange

Tel. 450—3421.

At the Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: L. Rosenthal, Manila; P. W. Beaven, London; Mr. Mrs. G. Hastord, Tacoma; C. Balour, Amoy; L. J. Mead, Chsnkiang; R. R. Roxburgh, Peking; H. A. Watten, India; M. H. Bostick, Samarang, Java; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kirtland, Vancouver; S. A. Wair, Manila; F. Powell, Hongkong; B. M. Bryan, Manila; J. C. Logan, Hongkong; P. R. Botter, Hongkong; R. Buchan, Hongkong; A. J. Curson, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hulse, New York; L. A. Spalding, Singapore; R. Swallow, Ningpo; H. B. Ward, Singapore; A. P. Cameron, Singapore; Miss B. Linley, Bombay; C. F. Knaggs, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Taylor, Bombay; Mrs. and Miss Rouse, Bombay; H. M. Hansen Christiania; S. Signeland, Trondlyim; G. Gal, Trondlyim; A. C. Mulder, Trondlyim; L. Droukett, Trondlyim; Mr. and Mrs. L. Tuckermann, The Hague; A. J. Van Hirtly, The Hague; Mrs. Doquelle, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. D. Horwick, Kobe; Mrs. E. Haqmann, Kobe; M.J. Ossoria, Manila; G. Grimble, Hongkong; R. T. Wieton, Hongkong; M. R. Fowell, Hangchow; C. Tiriold, Seoul; K. Kadlyama; Japan; Y. C. Fong, Hankow; G. Swape, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Scatliff, Foochow; Capt. W. Ehrharat; A. S. Huntley, U. S. A.; M. O. Williams, New York; A. H. Beetham, Pingpu; S. Minami; R. H. Pearce, Hankow; R. Raudolph, Ichang: Mrs. H. K. Peters, Hankow; A. H. Zunwick, Hankow; A. C. Medlock, Ladkow; Mrs. Elson, Tientsin; P. K. Johnson, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Horel during the week P. J. H. Fey, Dairen; A. Tiend, Nanking; M. O. Jones, London; Mr. and Mrs. Vanden Vien, Peking; Thos. O. Ogive, Vancouver; A, C. Lafts, London; J. C. Landy, Hrnkow;, C. P. Yin, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson; W. Hornels, Hanchow; Mrs. Surplice, Hankow; Capt. R. G. Paramore; Mr. and Mrs. Karkatz, Shanghai; Mrs. Grundmann, Kashing; B. P. Gould; New York City; R. W. Olsen, New York City; L. Mauier, Hankow; F. W. D. Buchman Hanford; S. S. Day, Hanford; Miss Luchung; Mr. and Mrs. N. Reys, Brazilians; Mr. and Mrs. Mc. Cleary, Peking; W. R. Grove, Tientsin; Mrs. Fustind, Chefoo; Mrs. M. Tengbergen, Hongkong; O. O. Mojo, Hongong; Mr. and Mrs. Bertoloni, Hongkong; C. T. Wang; A. Sittaye, Hongkong; Mrsr W. N. Fleming, Hongkong; F. T. Bone, Kobe, Can Yong Kie, Canton; T. C. Smith, Bombay; J. R. Jackson, Liverpool; A. Jensen; B. C. Martin, Java; Mrs. Alabaster, Kangchow; J. Elich, Dairen.

The following guests have registered at the Kalee Hotel during the week: Mrs. O. J. Hinvest; J. J. Bobinson, Hongkong; A. H. Beethaw, Pengpu; Mrs. S. S. Richards; J. Oostennoyer, Holland; Leo. Schryoer, Amsterdam; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Citchell, Hankow; Bruineman, Peking. C. Elster, Copenhagen; J. Rasmossen, Denmark; A. Arnholit, Copenhagen; S Sepheriachi; M. and Mrs. G. Klevenisky, Chita, Siberia; Master Klevenisky; S. F. Raveneck, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schmit, Dairen; F de Wolff, Dairen.

Japanese Politicians Who Disclose Secrets

The *Chugwai Shogyo* laments the practice among the statesmen of Japan of using diplomatic matters as weapons in political struggles. The opposition parties are now exposing diplomatic secrets in order to attack the Ministry, while the opposition parties during the previous Ministry, that is the present government supporters, have disclosed diplomatic secrets. Even a cabinet minister, before he became minister, personally interested himself in circulating secret pamphlets to expose the former Ministry. All these things should not be done. Japanese statesmen should take a lesson from the British statesmen, who however bitter in their political animosity, will not expose state secrets.

Sun-Heated Water.

Many homes in southern California have solar heaters, which furnish the hot water for domestic purposes. The arrangement is simple, and consists of water pipes placed on the roof of a house under a glass top and underneath them some sheets of copper painted black. Under the rays of the sun the water expands, creating a circulation thereof in the pipes until the water reaches the boiling point, and it will remain hot for more than 48 hours after the sun stops shining. It is not often that there is any failure of sunshine for more than two or three days, and as a consequence there is hot water sufficient for all purposes with rare exceptions throughout the year. The cost of a solar heater is not great, and a handy man can make one for himself.

U. S. Court for China
Administrative Jurisdiction
CIRCULAR No. 4
PROPOSED RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Shanghai, China, July 1, 1917.

To All American Consular Judges, Members of the Bar and others interested:

Gentlemen:—In Circular No. 3 of June 1, attention was called to the recent opinion of the State Department

"that Section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1908, should be construed as effecting a transfer of the authority to modify and supplement existing rules of procedure from the Minister to the United States Court for China."

In the same Circular it was announced that

"The undersigned has in mind, however, a thoro revision and amplification of the rules governing this court and is collecting material therefor. This would doubtless affect also the procedure of the Consular Courts and suggestions from the Consular Judges as to needed changes and improvements are invited."

Several of the Consular Judges have replied with suggestions and, in view of the urgent need of a revision of rules which have not even been supplemented for over twenty years, it has been decided to undertake the task at once.

The phrase "existing rules of procedure" used above is a broad one and covers a very extensive branch of the law. A complete revision and restatement of said rules would be almost equivalent to preparing a treatise on practice and, indeed, this is what some of the Consular Judges have requested. But manifestly such a task cannot be accomplished at once. In view of the other work before this Court, administrative as well as judicial, it would probably require years and meanwhile the deficiencies of the present rules would remain unremedied. A more practical course would seem to be to select those features of procedure in which these rules are most defective and supplement them as rapidly as the time at our disposal, and the consideration required by the importance of the subject, will permit.

The law of Evidence is one of the most important of the Procedural subjects and at the same time one of the most difficult for the layman to understand and apply. Yet the present Rules contain hardly a reference to it save in four brief paragraphs (75-78) prescribing how oaths are to be administered. Indeed it has never been satisfactorily codified anywhere, tho Sir James F. Stephen's draft, which afterward became the Indian Evidence Act, was a good start.

Here then would seem to be a proper point of beginning. If we can secure a satisfactory set of rules expressing, in concise phraseology, intelligible to the layman, the fundamental principles of the Anglo-American law of Evidence, adapting them to the peculiar needs and conditions of this jurisdiction, we shall have taken a long step toward the framing of that Procedural or Remedial Code which it is hoped one day to promulgate.

Such a step should, however, be taken carefully and with due regard to the opinions of those who are to administer and apply such rules. It has been decided, therefore, to frame first a tentative draft (or as our French colleagues would say a *projêt*) of said rules, submit them to Consular Judges, members of the bar, and others interested, invite suggestions and criticisms and give opportunity for full discussion, reserving final promulgation until time is allowed for all to be heard. Such is the method employed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws, which has already done so much toward the codification of our country's law. With this purpose in view the first installment of said proposed rules is hereto appended.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge, U. S. Court for China.

PROPOSED RULES OF EVIDENCE FOR AMERICAN COURTS IN CHINA.

TITLE I
NATURE AND EFFECT

Sec. 1. *Definition.* Evidence is the chief[1] means by which the existence or nonexistence of an alleged fact is established in a judicial proceeding.[2]

1 Other means are specified in secs. 10-23 *infra*. Argument is also sometimes referred to as one of these means.

2 A collection of *Common Law definitions*, arranged in historical order, will be found in I Wigmore, Ev. pp. 3-5.

Sec. 2. *Opinions or conclusions* of a witness are not evidence, except those of

(*a*) An expert relative to a controverted question of science, art or industry, or foreign, non-statutory, law.

(*b*) A subscribing witness relative to the mental sanity of the signer of a document whose validity is disputed;

(*c*) An intimate acquaintance of one whose mental sanity is in dispute, the reason for the opinion relative to the same being given;

(*d*) A non-expert respecting such common subjects as another's age, appearance, identity or handwriting concerning which he may have acquired knowledge.

CLASSES

Sec. 3. *As to intrinsic character*, evidence is called *corroborative* when it tends to support other evidence to the same point, but of a different character, and *cumulative* when it is of the same character to the same point as that already produced; *prima facie* when it suffices for proof until overcome by other evidence, and *conclusive* when it cannot be contradicted. It may be *direct* (leading to the result without the necessity of inference) or *circumstantial* merely establishing facts from which the result may be inferred.

Sec. 4. *As to form*, evidence may be classified as oral, consisting of testimony or evidence given by a witness; documentary consisting of written evidence; and demonstrative, real or object evidence consisting of miscellaneous objects.

Sec. 5. *As to witness.* Testimony, again, is classified as expert and non-expert. The latter must, ordinarily, consist of statements of ultimate facts based upon personal knowledge.

SUFFICIENCY

Sec. 6. *Quantum of Proof.* The evidence of a single witness may ordinarily establish any fact. But extra-judicial confessions must be corroborated by proof of the *corpus delicti*.[1] No person may be convicted of treason by any tribunal, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court. Conviction of the crime of perjury, requires other evidence than the testimony of one witness, nor as a rule, will the accused be convicted upon the testimony of an accomplice alone.[2]

1. *I. e.* the fact that the crime was committed. III Enclycolopedia of Evidence 681.

2. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large; ch. 786, sec. 673 (4).

Sec. 7. *Same: Degree.* In civil actions a preponderance, only, of the evidence is required. In criminal prosecutions the guilt of the accused must be

established beyond a reasonable doubt. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large sec. 673 (5).

Sec. 8. *Weighing.* The preponderance of testimony is determined not alone by the number of witnesses, but also by their appearance and demeanor on the stand, their manner of testifying and, so far as legitimately disclosed at the trial, their interest and credibility, their intelligence and capacity, the nature of the facts to which they testify and their opportunities of knowing the same, together with the general probability of their statements. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 786, sec. 673 (2); Ga. Code, sec. 5146; Phil. Code, C. P., sec. 273.

Sec. 9. *Onus Probandi.* A party must establish every *material* (essential) allegation of his pleading tho the substance, only, of the issue need be proved. The burden of proof as to any particular point or issue rests upon the party who would fail if no evidence thereon were offered.

WHAT NEED NOT BE PROVED.

1. FACTS PRESUMED.

Sec. 10. *Presumptions of Regularity and Normality: Generally.* That events have occurred according to the ordinary course of nature or of business; that a letter or telegram duly sent was received in due course; that the law has been observed and that a fact or condition, of a continuous nature, once proved to exist, continues.

Sec. 11. *Presumptions as to Official Conduct etc.* That a public functionary or tribunal is lawfully exercising its powers and jurisdiction; that official (including judicial) duty has been regularly performed; that all matters which were or might have been in issue in a judicial, or *quasi*-judicial, proceeding were laid before the tribunal which heard the same and were passed upon by it; that a published work, purporting to be printed by public authority in any country, is such; and that reports of judicial decisions or copies of laws which it purports to contain are correct.

Sec. 12. *Presumptions as to Status.* That a person is freeborn, of lawful age, a citizen of the country within whose territory he resides, and unmarried; that a couple deporting themselves as husband and wife are lawfully married; and that a child is legitimate if born in lawful wedlock.

Sec. 13. *Presumptions as to Individual Conduct.* That a person is innocent of wrong, but that he knows the law of his jurisdiction and intends the ordinary consequences of his own voluntary acts; and that an unlawful act was committed with unlawful intent; that one possessing, without explanation, the fruits of a crime is implicated therein; that evidence wilfully suppressed would be adverse; that one takes ordinary care to manage his own concerns; that private transactions have been fair and regular; and that acquiescence in a situation resulted from the belief that it was lawful and proper.

Sec. 14. *Presumptions as to Life, Death and Survivorship.* That life continues for the normal period and that one takes ordinary care to preserve it, but that a person is dead who has not been heard from for seven years or whose will has been admitted to probate, or for whose estate an administrator has been appointed; and where two persons perish in a common disaster, that (I) the elder survived if both were under fifteen, (II) the younger if both were over sixty, or one under fifteen and the other over sixty, (III) the male if both were between fifteen and sixty, or the elder if the sex were the same, (IV) the one between fifteen and sixty if the other was over or under. (French Civ. Code. Arts. 720-722; Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1908 (1); Phil. Code C. P. sec. 306 (1); P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 59 (1)).

Sec. 15. *Presumptions as to Obligations.* That a document is duly dated, that the indorsement of a negotiable promissory note or bill was made at the place, but after the time, of executing the instrument, and that such indorsement and execution as well as the making of all written contracts was for a valid consideration; that a document more than thirty years old, whose custody is satisfactorily explained, and which is generally received by parties interested therein as genuine, is such; that the terms of a written instrument are used in their ordinary and generally accepted meaning in the place of its execution, and that if printed words, inconsistent with the written, are used, the latter were intended to control; that all provisions of such instruments were intended to be effective; but that a particular provision or intent should prevail over a general and inconsistent one; that ambiguous language was intended to be construed in favor of, rather than against, a natural right, against the party who originated the phraseology and in favor of the one for whose benefit it was used; that a written obligation is individual rather than joint, and, if in the debtor's possession, has been discharged; that installments of a debt have been paid if receipt for a subsequent one is produced; that persons acting as partners are such; and that an agent's authority includes the necessary means of its exercise.

Sec. 16. *Presumptions of Identity.* That persons and things of the same name are identical, and that the substantive law of other countries under a similar system is the same as the *lex fori.*

Chinese - American Company

Principal Office in China

1 A JINKEE ROAD SHANGHAI.

and also

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Fong Tchar Yuan, Peking.

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Sec. 17 *Conflicting Presumptions.* Where two presumptions of equal force conflict they offset each other; if not of equal force the stronger prevails.

2. FACTS JUDICIALLY NOTICED.

Sec. 18. *Political.* The existence, titles, boundaries, and territorial extent of sovereign states, their forms of government, symbols of nationality, the status of their dependencies, the political subdivisions of the jurisdiction as fixed by statute, the seals of the several states, and of the world's maritime courts.

Sec. 19. *Legal.* International law, the general maritime law, and the jurisdiction, rules of procedure, and seals of all courts administering the same, treaties between sovereign powers, constitutions, public statutes and proclamations and the entire domestic but not foreign law.

Sec. 20. *Official.* The existence, powers and duties, identity seals, terms of office, including commencement and end, and date of election or appointment of the principal officers, including judges, provided for by the laws of the jurisdiction, official acts, proceedings of general, public interest, including an official census or survey, legislative journals, the administrative regulations of executive departments of the government and the court record of the case in judgment.

Sec. 21. *Physical.* The laws and course of nature, the succession of the seasons, the movements of celestial bodies, the general properties of matter, the common facts relating to animal and vegetable life, the law of average as established by statistics, the physical features of the country, their ports and tidewaters, and the distance and time of travel between the various localities thereof.

Sec. 22. *Social and industrial* customs prevailing generally thruout a community, the vernacular language and the meaning of ordinary words, phrases and abbreviations therein, the computation of time, the legal standard of weights, measures and values, the circulating medium, matters of public history, and of the local history, of communities within the court's jurisdiction, and, generally matters within the common experience or knowledge of persons of ordinary intelligence. (Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1875; N. D. Rev. Code (1905); Phil. Code. C. P. sec. 275; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 36.)

3. FACTS ADMITTED.

Sec. 23. *General Rule.* Facts admitted either expressly, or by failure to deny when well pleaded, need not be proved. But no decree of divorce or annulment of marriage can be based solely upon the respondent's confession. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large ch. 786, Sec. 684).

TITLE II.

ADMISSIBILITY

Sec. 24. (A) *Generally.* Only evidence actually admitted can be considered. But evidence introduced by one party is available to the other. Erroneous admission or exclusion of evidence, if prejudicial, is reversible error, but not where there is sufficient competent evidence to support the judgment. The admission of incompetent testimony without objection, entitles it to be considered for what it is worth.

(B) PRINCIPLES OF EXCLUSION.

1. FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENTS.

Sec. 25. (a) *Relevancy: General Rule.* Evidence must be pertinent and relevant to the material issues raised by the pleadings.

Sec. 26. *Basis of Inference or Presumption.* Evidence is, however, admissible not alone as to the precise fact in dispute but also as to any other facts from which the same is presumed or logically inferable. (Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1870 (1, 15); Phil. Code C. P. sec. 298 (1, 15); P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 34 (1,13).

Sec. 27. *Collateral Inquiries.* It is also discretionary with the court to permit inquiry into collateral matters directly connected with the issues and essential to their proper determination.

Sec. 28. *Same: Usage.* Evidence of usage is admissible but only to explain the character, not otherwise clear, of an act, transaction or instrument.

Sec. 29. *Same: Character*[1] *of the Parties.* In civil causes evidence of a party's good character is not admissible unless the latter has been impeached or is directly in issue, In criminal causes the accused may introduce evidence of his good character which the prosecution may meet with evidence of his bad character.

1 In the law of evidence the word as generally used, means "reputation as distinguished from disposition." Stephen, Dig. of Ev. Art 56.

Sec. 30. (b) *Originality.* Evidence must be the "best" (most original or primary) attainable.

(1) HEARSAY EXCLUDED.

Sec. 31. (a) *General Rule.* Statements, oral or written, by one not called as a witness, are deemed hearsay and are generally inadmissible. (II Wigmore, Ev. secs. 1360 *et sec.* Stephen's Digest of the Law of Ev., Art. 14.)

(b) *Exceptions*

aa *Principally on the Ground of Trustworthiness.*

Sec. 32. *Declarations against interest.* Evidence of the declaration, entry, act, or other conduct of a decedent, having sufficient knowledge of the subject, against his pecuniary interest, is to that extent, admissible against his successor in interest.

Sec. 33. *Admissions.* Evidence of a declaration, act or course of conduct by a party himself or, actually or constructively, by his authority, or by one identified in interest with him as agent, grantee, partner, co-owner, co-obligor, or, in a criminal cause, as co-conspirator, or otherwise, and within the scope of such relation, or acquiesced in by such party, by silence when it was his duty to speak, or otherwise, is admissible against him, or, if made in respect to property while the declarant holds title thereto, against his successor in interest.

Sec. 34. *Extrajudicial Confessions* of the accused in a criminal cause are admissible when shown to have been made freely and voluntarily and not as the result of intimidation, violence, threat, or promises or offers of reward or leniency.

Sec. 35. *Dying Declarations.* In prosecutions for causing declarant's death his voluntary statement as to the cause thereof or any circumstance connected therewith, is admissible, if made while the deceased was of sane mind, conscious of approaching death and without hope of recovery.

bb *Principally on the ground of necessity or convenience.*

Sec. 36. *Public Records.* Hearsay evidence is admissible respecting matters of public and general interest and those more than thirty years old.

Sec. 37. *Public Records.* Entries in public or other official books or records by a public official or other person, in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by law are admissible.

Sec. 38. *Pedigree* [1] may be proved by:

(a.) Public or family records, and other authentic documents.

(b.) The declaration, act or course of conduct of a deceased or absent member of the family;

(c.) Common reputation existing previous to the controversy.

1 *Scope.* "The term pedigree embraces not only descent and relationship but also the facts of birth, marriage and death and the times when these events happened. These facts, therefore, may be proved in the manner above mentioned *in all cases where they occur incidentally and in relation to pedigree.*" Greenleaf Ev. I, sec. 104. The clause in italics does not appear in the first edition (1842).

Sec. 39. *Books of Account* showing continuous dealings with persons generally, and containing original entries of charges at different times, by one party against the other, made by the party or his clerk, in the ordinary course of business, at or near the time of the transaction are admissible in evidence if duly authenticated by the oath of the person making the entries or otherwise.

Sec. 40. *Decedent's Declarations in Course of Duty.* The statements, entries and other writings of a deceased person, in a position to know the facts, are admissible if made at or near the time of the transaction, in a professional capacity or course of conduct, or in the performance of ordinary and regular private or official duty.

Sec. 41 *Learned Treatises.* Historical works, books of science or art, and published maps or charts, when made by persons indifferent between the parties, are *prima facie* evidence of facts of general notoriety and interest.

Sec. 42. *Testimony at a former proceeding*, civil or criminal, is admissible if duly taken, where the parties and questions at issue were substantially the same as in the cause pending, and the witness is dead, physically or mentally incapable of attending or testifying, absent from the jurisdiction or inaccessible.

Sec. 43. *Res Gestae.* A declaration, act or course of conduct forming part of a transaction which is itself a fact in dispute, or evidence of that fact, is admissible as part of the *res gestae.*

Sec. 44. *Expressions of Existing Bodily or Mental Feelings*, constituting a material issue, are admissible under certain restrictions, even when not technically part of the *res geetae.*

Sec. 45. *Declarations of a testator* made within a reasonable time before and after the execution

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of his will are admissible to show his mental condition or his intent as to alteration, and even to supplement other proof of contents, tho not to supply such proof exclusively, nor to show execution.

Sec. 46. *General Declarations of Intent.* A person's intent, when a distinct and material fact, may be proved by his own contemporaneous declarations, oral or written.

(2) SECONDARY EVIDENCE OF WRITINGS EXCLUDED.

Sec. 47. *General Rule. Secondary evidence is inadmissible of the contents of a writing.*

Sec. 48. *Exceptions.* But such evidence may be received when the original:

(a) Has been lost or destroyed or is beyond the jurisdiction of the court, or is not easily movable.

(b) Consists of numerous accounts or documents not conveniently examinable in court, and the proposed evidence is only the general result of the whole and is calculable.

(c) Is an official document or the public record of the acts of public officers, bodies or tribunals or of a public or private writing.

(d) Is in the possession, under the control, or kept away by the fraud, of one who fails to produce it upon reasonable notice.

(3) PAROL VARIATION EXCLUDED

Sec. 49. *General Rule.* Secondary evidence is inadmissible between the parties to affect the terms of a written agreement *except*

(a) To prove the circumstances under which it was made.

(b) To correct mistakes, explain ambiguity or supply omissions or other grounds of incompleteness or imperfection.

(c) To establish illegality, fraud or other grounds of invalidity.

2 EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM PUBLIC POLICY AND OTHER REASONS.

Sec. 50. *Official Communications.* A public officer cannot testify as to communications made to him in official confidence if public interests would suffer thereby. (Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1881 (5); Phil. Code C. P. sec. 383 (6); Hartranft's Appeal, 85 Pa. St. 433, Thayer's Cas. 1176 (1878))

Sec. 51. *Marital Affairs.* One spouse cannot, without the other's consent, testify for or against the other nor as to communications between them during marriage, except in a prosecution for a crime committed, or a civil action, by one against the other, (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 1035, Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1881 (1); Phil. Code C. P. sec. 383 (3))

Sec. 52. *Impeaching legitimacy.* Evidence is inadmissible to show the illegitimacy of issue born more than one hundred and eighty days after marriage or less than three hundred days after its dissolution, the wife cohabiting with her husband and the latter not being impotent. (Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1962 (5); Phil. Code C. P. sec. 333 (3))

Sec. 53. *Professional Secrets.* No attorney may, without his client's consent, testify as to communications between them in the course of professional employment nor, without the consent of both, may an attorney's clerk or other employee, testify to any fact learned in such capacity. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 1036; Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1881 (2); Phil. Code C. P. sec. 383 (4); P. R. Ev. Act. sec. 40 (2))

Sec. 54. *Medical Secrets.* No person duly authorized to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics shall be compelled, without the consent of the patient, in any civil case, to disclose any information acquired in attending such patient in a professional capacity, and necessary to enable him so to act but which might injure the patient's reputation. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 1038; N. Y. Code C. P.; Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1881 (4); Phil. Act 2252; P. R. Ev. Act sec. 40 (4))

Sec. 55. *Occurrences before Defendant's Disability or Death.* Parties (or their assignors or beneficiaries), to any proceeding upon a claim against a person of unsound mind or the estate of a decedent, cannot testify therein as to occurrences before the disability or death relating to said claim. (Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1880 (3); Phil. Code, C. P. sec. 383 (7)).

Sec. 56. *An offer of compromise* is inadmissible. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 683; Cal. Code C. P. sec. 2076; Phil. Code C. P. sec. 349).

Sec. 57. *Impeaching Landlord's Title.* Evidence is not admissible in behalf of a tenant tending to disparage his landlord's title at the time of the commencement of the relation between them. (Cal. Code, C. P. sec. 1962 (4); Phil. Code C. P. sec. 332 (2); P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 101 (4)).

Sec. 58. *Estoppel.* Evidence is inadmissible in behalf of a party to litigation arising out of any declaration, act or omission of his, to contradict the same, if he has thereby intentionally led another to believe and act thereon. (Cal. Code. C. P. sec. 1962 (3); Phil. Code C. P. sec. 333 (1)).

(*To be continued next week*)

GRANT-KURTZ. Mr. John Hamilton Grant and Mrs. Genevieve Kurtz, were married before Sir E.D.H. Fraser, British Consul General, July 12.

New Books and Publications

The Oligarchical Tendencies of Modern Democracy

Political Parties, by Robert Michels, Professor of Political Economy and Statistics, University of Basle. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. New York: Hearst's International Library Co. U.S. $3.50.

THIS work bears the sub-title "A Sociological Study of the Oligarchical Tendencies of Modern Democracy," and the theory of the writer is that an iron law leads to the formation of an oligarchy in all political parties, regardless of the nature of the doctrines they profess, whether monarchic, aristocratic, or democratic. He finds in party life a three-fold root of oligarchy:—in the psychology of the individual; in the psychology of the crowd; and in the social necessity of party organization. Published originally in German, this treatise subsequently was enlarged and translated into Italian; and in addition to this English translation, there are also editions in French and Japanese.

The author devotes his first chapter to a comparison of Democracy and Aristocracy, and comes to the conclusion in the final paragraph that "in the society of to-day, the state of dependence that results from the existing economic and social conditions renders an ideal democracy impossible." He claims that this "must be admitted without reserve."

Discussing the ethical side of the subject, we are told that "no one seriously engaged in historical studies can have failed to perceive that all classes which have ever attained to dominion have earnestly endeavored to transmit to their descendants such political power as they have been able to acquire."

Americans, particularly, will be interested to know that "the North Americans, democrats, living under a republican regime and knowing nothing of titles of nobility, by no means delivered themselves from aristocracy when they shook off the power of the English crown. This phenomenon is in part the simple effect of causes that have come into existence quite recently, such as capitalistic concentration (with its associated heaping-up of the social power in the hands of the few and consequent formation of privileged minorities), and the progressive reconciliation of the old and rigid republican spirit with the ideas, the prejudices, and the ambitions of ancient Europe. The existence of an aristocracy of millionaires, railway kings, oil kings, cattle kings, etc. is indisputable. But even at a time when the youthful democracy and the freedom of America had only just been sealed with the blood of its citizens it was difficult (so we learn from Alexis de Tocqueville) to find a single American who did not plume himself with an idle vanity upon belonging to one of the first families which had colonized American soil. So lively was 'aristocratic prejudice' among these primitive republicans! Even at the present day the old families which are Dutch by name and origin constitute in the state of New York a stratum whose aristocratic pre-eminence is uncontested, a class of patricians lacking the outward attributes of nobility."

Starting with the self-evident proposition that democracy is inconceivable without organization, Professor Michels arrives at the conclusion that this organization implies the tendency to oligarchy and indeed that this tendency is a "matter of technical and practical necessity." Discussing the need for leadership, the author mentions that the proportion of citizens enjoying political rights who take a lively interest in public affairs is insignificant, and, speaking from his own experience in various cities, he comes to the conclusion that "the great majority of the members will not attend meetings unless some noted orator is to speak, or unless some extremely striking war-cry is sounded."

Discussing the Socialist Party in Germany we read that "the practice of paying for the services rendered to the party by its employees creates a bond which many of the comrades hesitate to break, and this for a thousand reasons. The pecuniary remuneration for services to the party which is given by the German social democracy immunizes the party employees against the grosser forms of temptation. In the German Socialist Party gratuitous propaganda is practically unknown. Elsewhere than in Germany, socialist activity is based upon individual enthusiasm, individual initiative, and individual devotion; but in Germany it reposes upon loyalty, discipline, and the sentiment of duty, encouraged by pecuniary remuneration."

A chapter on the Rivalry of Leaders contains the following sentiment: "As soon as the new leaders have attained their ends, as soon as they have succeeded (in the name of the injured rights of the anonymous masses) in overthrowing the odious tyranny of their predecessors and in attaining to power in their turn, we see them undergo a transformation which renders them in every respect similar to the dethroned tyrants. Such met-

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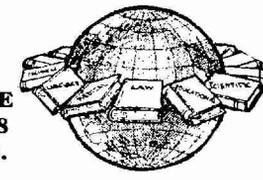

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amorphoses as these are plainly indicated throughout history. In the life of monarchical states, an opposition which is headed by hereditary princes is rarely dangerous to the crown as an institution. In like manner, the opposition of the aspirants to leadership in a political party, directed against the persons or against the system of the leaders, is seldom dangerous. The revolutionaries of to-day become the reactionaries of to-morrow."

Discussing the psychological metamorphosis of the leaders of a party, the writer mentions that the apathy of the masses and their need for guidance have as their counterparts in the leaders a natural greed for power. To quote verbatim: "Just as women and girls in similar erotic situations act differently in accordance with their varying degrees of congenital sexual irritability and with the differences that have been induced in them by moral education, remaining immaculate, becoming demi-vierges or yielding to advances, so also the specific qualities of the leaders, in so far as these are acquired and not immanent, manifest themselves differently in different individuals in face of the numerous temptations to which they are exposed in party life."

The author brings his work to a close with the following observation:

"The democratic currents of history resemble successive waves. They break ever on the same shoal. They are ever renewed. This enduring spectacle is simultaneously encouraging and depressing. When democracies have gained a certain stage of development, they undergo a gradual transformation, adopting the artistocratic spirit, and in many cases also the aristocratic forms, against which at the outset they struggled so fiercely. Now new accusers arise to denounce the traitors; after an age of glorious combats and of inglorious power, they end by fusing with the old dominant class; whereupon once more they are in their turn attacked by fresh opponents who appeal to the name of democracy. It is probable that this cruel game will continue without end."

This work as a whole makes rather heavy reading, and even though some of the author's conclusions may seem rather far-fetched the book is well worthy of study —particularly, at the present time—by all Chinese who take an interest in the politics of their country.

G. W. M.

Ombres Pekinoises, by L. de Hoyer and Ch. Damien. Imprimerie de la Politique de Pekin. Mex. $2.00

This collection of "tales out of school" in the tongue of Moliere will serve as entertaining reading for the English student of the French language. The reader must, however, bear in mind that this is a collection of stories—merely stories, and do not claim to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; at least one hopes that they are far from the truth. One has a faint suspicion, however, that the characters bear sufficient resemblance to personages actually in the flesh to make these people feel a bit awkward if this book is mentioned in their company. The best that can be said for these "shadows" is that they are well written; but the general opinion of the French public seems to be that they had better not been written; at least not at this particular time.

Women's Work.

American Women's Club

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the American Woman's Club held at the home of Mrs. Lobingier July 9 a decision was reached to hold a War Relief Bazaar on November 24. Many novelties will be brought out from America for early Christmas shoppers. This Fete had been planned for June, but was postponed, owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever at that time. The cooperation of men in the War Relief Work is especially desired.

The reading circles of the American Woman's Club have discontinued work for the summer, but the War Relief Work in connection with the B. W. W. will be continued. Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Astor House, will be pleased to give work to anyone who can assist on Tuesday mornings from nine to twelve.

British Women's Work

The weekly report of British Women's Work contains the following interesting paragraphs:

Last week we said good-bye to so many active members that we feel quite deserted. Some of them go short distances only and intend to keep up their work sending what is finished back to Shanghai from time to time. Some go to Japan where we wish them a pleasant holiday, some to Canada; and Mrs. Wheelock, who has done so much for us, goes to America. We look forward to welcoming all of them back in due time. One, however, gives us little hope of such good fortune though we trust that circumstances may enable her to alter this decision: we allude to Mrs. Sutherland, who has for so long and with success worked as one of the leaders of the bandage department. And Mrs. Sutherland's work did not stop there—since last October she has, together with Mrs. Stephen, been representative of the Banks' centre and as such has done the part undertaken by her with thoroughness. All those who have worked with her will miss her sorely and hope that the time to welcome her back is still in store for us.

We are happy to state that Mrs. C. J. Scott, who has been one of our regular workers, replaces Mrs. Sutherland. Mrs. Scott is at present in Japan and does not return till the end of September. Monthly subscribers in this centre should send to the treasurer or, if they prefer it, they can withold their subscriptions till Mrs. Scott is again in Shanghai.

The treasurer's list shows the magnificent sum which is our share of the "Blighty" performance. We can only repeat our warmest thanks to the Committee of the A. D. C. and all the performers for what they have done for us and assure them, if that were necessary, that their liberality is not thrown away. The work that B. W. W. might do is almost limitless, and the extracts from letters received clearly show how sorely this help is needed. Our funds are not likely to get ahead of our wants as large funds enable us to make the more expensive and much needed articles. But we can assure our members that there is no waste and that the greatest attention is given to the purchase of material. The responsibility of the administration of this large Association is great and the Committee feel this responsibility keenly and are as anxious that every subscription large or small should bring as good and as just a return as they were in the days when a donation of $200 appeared to them untold wealth.

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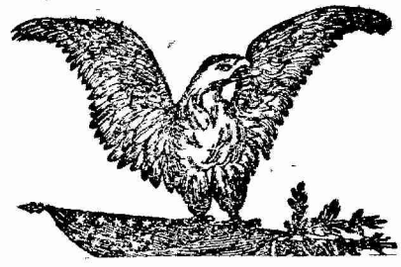

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